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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1870---WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 69.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Prussian Victory at Chevilly.

Heavy Fighting All Along the Lines.

GARIBALDI'S LATE VICTORY.

The French Advantages Gained.

Losses in the Engagements at Paris.

Prussian Army in the North Retreating.

Defeat of the Pontifical Zouaves.

ENGLAND.

Losses in the Engagements Around Paris.

LONDON, December 5.—The losses sustained by the Saxons in the battles around Paris from November 30th to December 2d, are estimated at about 1,800 men. Four regiments of the Saxon forces—the 104th, 105th, 107th and 108th—lost fifteen officers killed and sixty-three wounded. The total number of French prisoners taken was about three thousand.

Advices from Paris received up to a late hour on Sunday night say there has been no further attempts made to force the Prussian lines.

Bombardment of Belfort.

LONDON, December 5.—Advices from Belfort to Saturday afternoon, have been received. The Germans had opened the bombardment.

Provisions for Paris When the Siege is over.

LONDON, December 5.—It is rumored that Erlanger has gathered vast quantities of provisions at Havre for the inhabitants of Paris when the siege is over.

The Germans say at Beaune they fought with only 11,000 men against a French force of 30,000.

Bishop Mermelod pronounces false the reports that the French prisoners in Germany have been tempted to renounce their religion.

The French Sorties.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Versailles on the 2d inst. that the fighting on the 30th was as hard as any during the whole war. The French consider that they won a partial triumph, because they took one hundred German prisoners and occupied positions far in advance of their former line of outposts. In the sortie between the Seine and the Marne the French had an overwhelming force. The French in the sortie employed four whole divisions. No efforts could wholly drive them back.

FRANCE.

Victory for Prince Frederick Charles.

VERSAILLES, December 4.—Yesterday, Prince Frederick Charles, with the Third and Ninth Corps, drove the enemy near Chevilly and Chiller into the forest of Orleans, capturing two cannon.

Garabaldi's Victory.

LYONS, December 5.—Fighting occurred all day Saturday between Garibaldi's forces and those of the Prussians under General Werder, between the villages of Autun in the department of Saone et Loire and Arnay le Duc, in the department of Cote D'Or. The French were successful, and General Cremer is now actively pushing the flying Prussians.

Prussian Army Retreating.

LILLE, December 5, Evening.—The Prussian army operating in the north of France is retreating toward Rheims.

Places Recaptured by the Prussians.

TOURS, December 4—On Friday the Prussians recaptured from the French the following places: Fermitieres, Guillar, Ville Newville and Ville Paio.

Heavy Fighting—Pontifical Zouaves Terribly Cut Up.

It is reported that there was heavy fighting all along the lines yesterday.

The Pontifical Zouaves were terribly cut up in the recent fighting. They lost three-fourths of their battalion. Charette himself, their commander, was wounded.

To Prevent its Bombardment the French Evacuate the City of Orleans.

TOURS, December 5.—An official communication announces that Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladines, on the night of the 3d of December, advised the government of the necessity of evacuating Orleans and retreating to the left bank of the Loire. The government, however, was of opinion that it would be better to hold firmly to Orleans, but General D'Aurelles de Paladines retained his views of the necessity for retreat, and the government decided to act accordingly; but at noon on the fourth of December De Paladines telegraphed to the government that he had changed his opinion, and would hold Orleans. Thereupon M. Gambetta started for Orleans, but when the La Chapelle train was fired upon by Prussian cavalry, Gambetta returned to Tours, where he found a despatch from Gen. Pelliere, announcing that the enemy demanded the evacuation of Orleans under the threat that they would bombard the place, and that Pelliere had agreed in the name of Gen. De Paladenes to comply with the demand. Accordingly, the marine batteries were spiked, powder destroyed and at midnight the Prussians occupied Orleans. Dispatches from the Chief of the Corps d'Armee announce that the retreat was made in good order. No dispatches have been received from Gen. De Paladines.

The Garibaldians Again Successful

LYONS, December 4—There was sharp fighting all day yesterday between Autun and Aaney le Duc, between a portion of Garibaldi's command and the Prussians. The Garibaldian's were successful, and are following up their advantage with activity.

Probable Junction of the Armies of Paris and the Loire.

TOURS, December 5.—To-day a general engagement took place for the junction of the armies of Paris and of the Loire near Etampes. The position was won by the French at Ville-Pon on Thursday and retaken by Von der Tann on Friday, and was again retaken by the French on Saturday. Gen. Sonnet having advanced too far before the troops was made a prisoner. At four other points the French have been successful. Gen. Ducrot is still master of the situation. The Sixteenth Corps, under General Polker and the Fifteenth, Gen. Rejon, fought with grand courage. The losses of the Germans during the two days' fighting were 6,590, as follows: The Saxons, 2,000; Second Corps, 2,800; Wurtemburgers, 1,700. The French losses are not known.

The French Defeated at Chevilly.

VERSAILLES, December 5—The French have been driven from Chevilly and abandoned Champigny sur-Marne, and are now massing near Creteil. The cold is intense and the troops suffer severely from exposure. General Manteuffel is in Rouen.

Result of the Fighting Before Orleans.

Special to the Herald.]

TOURS, December 5—The results of the fighting before Orleans are unfavorable. The left wing of the army of the Loire was doubled up. The Prussians reached the railroad between Orleans and Tours, at La Chapelle, near Orleans Saturday evening, and the train with Gambetta on board was fired upon.

WURTEMBURG.

Loss of the Wurtemburgers.

STUTTGART, December 5—The total loss sustained by the Wurtemburg troops in the battle of the 2d, near Paris, is officially reported at 848 killed and wounded.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russell's Reply to Von Beust.

VIENNA, December 5.—The reply of Odo Russell to Von Beust's last note has been received. It is identical with the answer made by Gortschakoff to Earl Granville.

Turkey's Apprehensions Quieted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 5.—The proposal of a conference and the granting of furloughs to Prussian soldiers removes the apprehension of the Turkish Government in regard to the maintenance of peace.

The Prussian Press Denounced.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 5.—The journals of Moskow denounce in strong terms the Prussian press for its silence in regard to the treaty of Paris.

Aosta's Acceptance of the Spanish Crown.

FLORENCE, December 5.—Duke Aosta has officially notified the deputation of the Spanish Cortes of his acceptance of the Spanish Crown. He will probably accompany the deputation to Madrid.

Granville's Reply to Gortschakoff

LONDON, December 5.—Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's last note, has been published, dated November 29th. The British Minister says there is nothing for him to add to his previous appeal. International law is aware that suggestions for a Congress of the powers to settle this and other questions has been made, but not adopted. It is also aware that the contingency of the possession of principalities by Austria, Russia could question the provisions of the treaty of 1856. He is, however, ignorant of such a purpose; therefore, that question could not be introduced. He trusts that all obstacles to the continuance of peaceful relations will be removed. If Russia has formed an opinion as to her rights, but does not intend to act without consulting the other powers, the controversy is already partly closed. He concludes by accepting Russia's invitation to a conference without admitting foregone conclusions as to the result.

The Neutrality of the Black Sea.

Special to the Tribune.]

PESTH, December 4.—Austria has Russia's positive assurance that all the stipulations of the Paris treaty concerning the freedom of the Danube shall be maintained, and that the discussion at the London conference will be confined to the neutrality of the Black Sea.

Russia and the Porte.

BERLIN, December 4.—Russia is consulting with the Porte, and offers the Sultan a formal alliance, which guarantees the integrity of the Turkish dominion.

The Late Engagements—French Advantages.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that the Government has advices from General Aurelles's headquarters to the 3d, and from Paris to the night of the 2d. The engagement in which the Fifteenth and Sixteenth corps participated on Friday, occurred with Stephen Von Poppenheim's division of Von der Tann's corps, supported by the Duke of Albrecht and Stalberg's cavalry division, and Von Willich's Twenty-second infantry division.

The fight lasted all day without decisive results, the French fighting with extraordinary courage and skill. At nightfall the Fifteenth Corps held Arthenay the Eighth Corps position extending northward along the railway towards Paris.

A Paris dispatch states that the advantages gained by Ducrot and Vinoy, with the two divisions of the Second Corps, was perfectly successful in cutting their way on the 29th, as far South as Rungis, and only retired in order to allow Ducrot to overcome the obstacles retarding his further advance.

CONGRESS.

FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION.

Mr. Sumner Introduces a Bill to Expedite the Return to Specie Payments—Bill to Repeal the Income Tax, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1870.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at noon by the VICE PRESIDENT, in the presence of a very large audience. Nearly all the Senators were in their seats.

The usual committee was appointed to act with a committee from the House, and inform the President of the readiness of the Senate to transact business.

After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. William Windom, of Minnesota, was qualified and took his seat for the unexpired term of Senator Norton, of that State, deceased.

Several resolutions were introduced and temporarily laid on the table, among which were the following:

By Mr. EDMUNDS, joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature, urging the payment of the balance of the war claims due that State from the general government.

By Mr. KELLOGG, for the removal of political disabilities.

By Messrs. COLE and CASSERLY, for the immediate repeal of all laws for the collection of income or any tax of that nature after the first of January next.

By Mr. SUMNER, a bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, strengthen the reserves of national banks, and promote the return of specie payment. The bill provides that the fabrication of United States notes shall cease immediately after its passage, and the Government shall cease to pay out or receive any fractional currency of denominations less than twenty-five cents after June 30th, or denominations of twenty-five cents after September 30th, or fifty cents after December 30, 1872, at which date all fractional currency in the Treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed.

Section third provides that the Treasurer of the United States shall retain the interest upon all bonds held by him as security for the circulation of any bank, and issue therefor special gold certificates of deposit without interest, which may be held by the respective banks in whose favor they are issued as a part of their legal reserves, until the resumption of specie payments.

Section fourth requires that when a national bank withdraws its bonds held as security for circulation, all substitute bonds shall be the four per cent. bonds, authorized by the act of July 14th, 1870. The remaining sections require the withdrawal of all bonds bearing other than coin interest and the substitution in their place of coin interest bearing bonds within sixty days, and the increase of the amounts of five per cent, and four and one-half per cent. bonds authorized by the act of July 14th, 1870, to five hundred millions of each class.

Mr. COLE offered a joint resolution relating to gold notes and United States notes. The latter provides that after June 30, 1871, such notes shall be receivable at their face value for duties on imports.

Resolutions were introduced and temporarily laid aside as follows:

By Mr. FENTON, requesting the President to communicate all correspondence between the United States Minister at Paris and the Secretary of State since the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia, so far as the same relates to political subjects and matters connected with said war, as well as to the protection of subjects of the North German Confederation, with which the United States legation at Paris has been charged.

A resolution offered by Mr. TRUMBULL was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a copy of the forms of entries, oaths, bonds, rules and regulations prescribed by him under the act of July 14, 1870, providing for the immediate transportation of merchandise from ports of entry to ports of delivery.

Mr. SHERMAN made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill ceding certain jurisdiction of the State of Ohio referring to the reception of votes of inmates of the Soldiers' Asylum.

At 1:30 the President's message was received, and the next hour was occupied in its reading by the Secretary. It was then ordered printed.

At 2:35 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The opening of the third session of the Forty-first Congress was attended with the usual pleasant greetings between members. The residents and visitors to Washington turned out in great numbers to witness the opening of the session. The galleries and corridors of the House were crowded with spectators.

The House was called to order at noon by Mr. Speaker BLAINE.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler.

The roll of members was then called, and 173 members answered to their names.

Excuses were made for Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, and Mr. Calkin, of New York, who were detained at home by severe illness.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a committee was appointed to join a like committee of the Senate, wait on the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might think proper to make.

Messrs Schenck, Allison and Potter were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. SYPHER was sworn in as member from the First District of Louisiana, and Mr. DIXON from the Second District of North Carolina.

Mr. DUKE, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of Messrs. SCHENCK and PRATT to have his credentials referred to the Committee on Elections, was called upon to take the oath as a member from the Fifth district of Virginia, but was not present.

The House at one o'clock took a recess till 1:45, awaiting the reception of the President's message.

The recess having expired, Mr. DUKE, member elect from Virginia, presented himself and took the oath of office.

The President's message was then delivered, and Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, proceeded to read it.

The conclusion of the message was received with applause on the floor and galleries. The message was ordered to be printed.

The Treasury report was presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A bill to supply the omission in the last Indian appropriation bill was reported by Mr. DAWES and passed.

The House at three o'clock adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Duke of Aosta Formally Accepts the Spanish Crown.

FLORENCE, December 5.—The Duke of Aosta has formally accepted the crown of Spain, tendered him by the deputation from the Government Regency and National Cortes. On receiving the crown from the Spanish delegation, he congratulated them on the fact that Spain had succeeded in reconciling order with liberty. He promised to maintain the constitutional tradition of his family, and believed his conduct would be such that all parties will admit his honesty of purpose.

The First Lodge of Odd Fellows.

STUTTGART, December 5.—The first American lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has been instituted by D. J. F. Morse, of California.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 5.—The steamer The Queen, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived.

MOVILLE, December 5.—The steamer Caledonia, from New York for Glasgow, touched at this port yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, December 5—The steamship North American, from Quebec, has arrived.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 5, 1870.

THE CALLICOTT CASE.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, before Judge Woodruff, W. C. Bartlett moved for an order to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not be issued, directed to General Pilsbury, keeper of the Albany Penitentiary, for the body of Theophilus C. Callicott, together with the cause of his imprisonment. Mr. Bartlett said that there was a public rumor that he had been pardoned, but it made a difference to Callicott, and more especially to his family whether he came out of prison as a pardoned convict or as an innocent man who had been illegally convicted and wrongfully punished. The Judge granted an order returnable December 14, and directed a notice to be given to the District Attorney for the Eastern district where Callicott was tried. Bartlett last evening told the reporter that he considered it his duty to Callicott to make a motion; that he believed after a hearing there would hardly be one member of the bar who should read the arguments who would not agree with him in the conclusion that Callicott was entitled to be discharged from his imprisonment on a *habeas corpus*.

MACE AND COBURN

Met this morning and agreed upon Canada as the place to fight. The 11th of April is the day fixed.

DIED.

Wm. L. Cisco, for forty-two years ship news collector at this port, died on Saturday of pneumonia, aged seventy. His funeral will take place on Tuesday from the Old Dutch Church at Stapleton, Staten Island.

GENERAL JAS. WATSON WEBB ILL.

General James Watson Webb is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

THE PHILADELPHIA MORNING POST

Has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

ARRIVALS.

Steamships Agememon, Rio Janeiro, Cleoptra Havana, and City of Baltimore from Liverpool, have arrived.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE ONEIDA.

The popular belief that Congress had authorized the payment of one year's salary and allowances to the surviving officers and men of the sloop of war Oneida, sunk in the collision off Yokohama lately, is not correct. The relations of the officers and men who went down with the ship have received a year's pay of the deceased so appropriated, but the survivors who lost all but their lives in the disaster have received only one month's pay, under a very old law of Congress. Two officers and a handful of men escaped, and they have not been recompensed by the Government for one-fifth of their actual pecuniary losses.

STRIKE OF THE CRISPINS.

The strike of the Crispins is as yet only partial. A meeting was held to-night, at which 135 delegates, representing forty shops, attended. The determination was expressed to hold out to the last in opposition to the proposed reduction of wages. It was resolved to quit the shops and strike to-morrow.

Captain General De Rodas will leave Cuba for Spain on the 15th. He liberated the remaining four thousand negroes on Emancipados Day, leaving no blacks on which the Government has claims.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Reception of the President's Messags.

It is Characterized as an Adroit if Not an Able Paper—Much of an Electioneering Document—Report of the Public Printer—A Way to Prevent the Stealing of Reports—Time of Meeting of the New Congress to be Changed—Sumner's New Financial Measure—Porter Writes a Letter to the President—Rank of Admiral to be Abolished, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1870.

Opening of the Session of Congress.

The third and last session of the Forty-first Congress opened to-day. The day was a magnificent one, the air being as warm and balmy as a day in June. At an early hour the avenue was thronged with people wending their way to the Capitol, and long before either House was called to order every available seat in the galleries was occupied. The large number of colored people present, especially in the lower house, where the first representative of their race was to be sworn into office, was a marked feature of the occasion. But in this the colored people were disappointed, as the successor of Whittemore did not make his appearance during the day. The diplomatic gallery was well filled, the most prominent in that quarter and occupying front seats being Ministers Thornton, Treilhard, Gerolt and their ladies. The roll call in the House showed 173 members present, while in the Senate but few members were absent.

The Message and Its Reception.

The reading of the President's message occupied an hour, and was listened to with marked attention. The effect was better in the House than in the Senate. In the latter body the general dissatisfaction was very evident. The only part of the message which appeared to put everybody in a good humor was that concluding portion relating to preserving the purity of elections—that every man entitled to vote can vote just once at each election. At this little allusion there was a broad smile on the face of every member. The passages referring to revenue reform were not well received, and were not considered in the best of taste. So far as protection is concerned the protectionists are in very good spirits over the Presidential statement of their position. The eagerness to catch all that was advanced with regard to the Alabama claims was very great. When that portion of the message was reached, the members looked earnestly toward the clerk, while the representatives in the diplomatic gallery leaned forward with their hands to their ears as if anxious not to lose a word. The portion relating to the fishery question took every body by surprise, and it was the general remark that the authorship thereof was too much of the Butler style not to be easily recognizable.

The general comment to-night on the message is that it is more of an electioneering document than a State paper, and that where it does not make a plausible statement it succeeds in evading issues most ingeniously. The mass of glittering generalities contained in the document, it is said, will make it a strong paper with the people, and if it is not any more logical than a stump speech, it will prove equally as convincing. The document is generally summed up as adroit in its statements, skilful in its arrangements, and forcible, if not logical, in its arguments. The only portions which have given any general surprise are those relating to the fishery question. It is thought that here a very strong case indeed is made out against the provinces.

Cost of the Public Printing.

The annual report of the Public Printer is just out. The expenditures for the fiscal year just closed exceed those of the year previous by upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, the total amount being $1,609,859 92, as against $1,507,240 69 in 1869. The enlargement of printing facilities is called for, together with an increase of building accommodations. The report concludes as follows on the important subject of stealing reports: "I would most respectfully call the attention of Congress to the fact that certain official documents have recently been published in advance of their transmission to Congress, much to the discomfiture of the departments to which they relate, and to the scandal of the Government printing office. In view of the fact that it seems next to an impossibility now to prevent those occurrences by the strictest vigilance, I would respectfully suggest that a remedy is within the reach of the law-making power. By judicious legislation with proper penalties, the publication of these documents in advance of their transmission to Congress could in my judgment be prohibited and prevented. This would make the offenders responsible for their conduct, and relieve innocent parties from annoyances that now await them when offenses of this character are committed."

Meeting of the New Congress.

The indications are that the proposition to repeal the law providing for the meeting of the new Congress in March will be pressed, and it is believed a good many members favor it. It is reported here to-day that the President also is in favor of repeal.

Sumner's Financial Bill.

The bill introduced by Senator Sumner today, is intended to stop the fabrication of any more United States notes or fractional currency. The Senator thinks the constant replenishing of the supply of paper money is one obstacle to the return to specie payments. One section of the bill provides for the strengthening of the reserves of national banks, and another provides for increasing the amount of five per cent. bonds authorized by the refunding bill of last session from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000.

Presidential Dinner Party.

The President gave a dinner party this evening in honor of Admiral Rowan, lately returned from a cruise in Asiatic waters. A number of naval officers with their wives and daughters, and several several Senators were present. Admiral Porter was not there.

Porter Writes to the President.

Admiral Poter has written a letter to the President concerning the letter purporting to have been written by him in 1865 to Gidion Wells, the Secretary of the Navy. Porter's letter is dated December 3d, and says his first impulse was to go to the President and pronounce the letter a fabrication, as neither himself nor his secretary could remember any such document. He then inlays on this failure to remember, after which he reflects severely on the character of a man who, for mischievous purposes, would publish a private letter. He then goes on to say that at the time the letter is dated, he was very much annoyed at the future of the attack on Fort Fisher, and harrassed by the cares and responsibilities of commanding his fleet on a dangerous coast. The gist of the letter is in the following paragraphs: "It was under such excitement that I presume I wrote the letter, which you say has made you lose your faith in human nature. When several persons have at different times informed me that a letter would be published in which I had abused Gen. Grant, I treated the matter with indifference, thinking it impossible that such a letter could exist. I do not write for the purpose of exonerating myself. I would rather be the writer of such a letter than the publisher. I regret exceedingly the loss of your friendship, and do not hesitate to disapprove the sentiments of which I suppose I must bear the odium."

Rank of Admiral to be Abolished.

General Logan will, as soon as he has an opportunity, introduce a bill abolishing the rank of Admiral, and providing that the rank of Vice Admiral shall cease as soon as a vacancy occurs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1870.

THE ENGLISH MISSION

It is stated positively by a person who is in a position to know that the English mission has not been offered to any person since Senator Morton declined it. This settles the rumors which have been going round to the effect that the President offered it to General Schenck.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Justice Nelson, senior Associate Justice, appeared to-day and took his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States as presiding Justice, in the absence of the Chief Justice. The Court immediately adjourned, and in a body waited upon the President to pay their respects, according to usual custom on the first day of the term.

INTEREST ON PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Attorney General H. Kerman on Saturday afternoon heard the argument of James H. Storrs, of New-York, counsel for the Central Pacific Railroad Company upon the question of the obligation of the Company to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the United States for the construction of its railroad.

QUICK TIME.

The President's message, containing 9,085 words, was sent to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, over ten wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in 37½ minutes, the actual time employed, or at an average of twenty-five words per minute to each wire, including all breaks or incidental delays.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

On the 24th of November the United States Deputy Marshal from Van Buren, Arkansas, undertook to take from the hands of a Cherokee Sheriff a prisoner, whom the latter had arrested. William P. Ross and Mr Borge, members of the National Council, advised the Sheriff not to submit, whereupon the Deputy arrested them, together with the prisoner, and took all to Van Buren. The Cherokees are much excited, as they consider this a flagrant violation of their recognized laws.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS JUDGESHIP.

Senator Drake of Missouri, will very probably be nominated to-morrow by the President, as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims in place of Judge Casey, resigned.

POLITICAL.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., December 5.—Wm. L. Smith, Democrat, was elected Mayor of this city to-day by 137 majority. The Board of Aldermen and Common Council are Republican.

MONTGOMERY, December 5.—Both houses of the Legislature were in session to-day, and Governors Smith and Lindsay, the rival claimants of the gubernatorial chair, each sent a message to the Legislature. That of Governor Smith was long, and two thousand copies were ordered. The message of Governor Lindsay was not acted on. The election of United States Senator is exciting some interest, and a ballot will be taken to-morrow.

A Chapter of Accidents.

LAGRANGE, O., December 5, 1870.

Mr. Crawford, a farmer living near New Alexandria, Ohio, while returning from church yesterday, accompanied by his wife, his horses became frightened and ran away. Mr. Crawford was thrown from his buggy and injured severely in the head, although it is thought not fatally.

While Mr. A. C. Smith, publisher of the Bethany *Guardian*, and a Mr. Powers, student at Bethany College, were returning from Washington, Pa., to Bethany, W. Va., in a two-horse buggy, their horses ran away, throwing them both out. Mr. Smith had both of his legs broken, and Mr. Powers one of his. Grave doubts are entertained of Mr. Smith's recovery. Dr. Frizell, a prominent surgeon of Wheeling, has been telegraphed for from here.

The loss by the collision of two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad, Canada, on Friday, is estimated at over $200,000.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPATMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 5, 1870.

Improvement in Financial Condition.

SIR: The financial condition of the country has improved during the past year. The average rate of gold for the year 1869, as shown by weekly sales, was 32.9 per cent. premium, and for the first eleven months of the year 1870 15 2 per centum premium, indicating an improvement in the value of paper currency, of about 17 per centum.

Reduction of the Public Debt.

From the first day of July, 1869, to the 30th day of June, 1870, inclusive, the public debt, as shown by the warrant account, was reduced in the sum of $101,601,916 88; from the first day of December, 1869, to the 30th day of November, 1870, inclusive, the reduction was $119,251,240 58, as shown by the monthly statements of the public debt; and the total reduction from the first of March, 1869, to the first of December, 1870, was $191,154,765 36. The consequent reduction in the interest account is at the rate of more than ten millions of dollars per annum.

Receipts for the Year.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were as follows:

From customs	$194,538,374 44
Internal revenue	185,128,859 37
Sales of public lands	3,350,481 76
Miscellaneous sources	28,237,762 00
Total	$411,255,477 63

The expenditures for the same period were:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$69,234,017 18
War Department	57,655,675 40
Navy Department	21,780,229 87
Indians and pensions	31,748,140 32
Interest on public debt	129,235,498 00
Total	$309,653,560 75

This statement exhibits surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt, including the amount pledged to the sinking fund by act of February 25, 1862, of $101,601,916 88. The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were:

From customs	$57,729,473 57
Internal revenue	49,147,137 92
Sales of public lands	842,437 61
Miscellaneous sources	7,382,181 59
Total	$115,101,230 75

The expenditures for the same period excluding payment on account of the sinking fund, were:

Civil and miscellaneous purposes	$18,207,242 49
War Department	10,218,548 33
Navy Department	4,815,237 58
Indians and pensions	13,825,451 89
Interest on the public debt	39,494,450 51
Total	$86,561,920 83

The estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the present year are as follows:

From customs	$128,000,000 00
Internal Revenue	98,000,000 00
Sales of public lands	2,000,000 00
Miscellaneous sources	16,000,000 00
Total	$244,000,000 00

The estimated expenditures for the same period are:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$54,000,000 00
War Department	30,000,000 00
Navy Department	15,000,000 00
Indians and pensions	24,500,000 00
Interest on public debt	80,000,000 00
Total	$203,500,000 00

Showing a balance applicable to the payment of the public debt, including, however, the amount payable on account of the sinking fund, 69,038,209 92. In estimating the expenditures for the next fiscal year I have included the sum of 24,500,000 properly chargeable to the current revenue as an appropriation under the acts of February 25, 1862, and July 14, 1870, relating to the sinking fund. Although the language employed in these acts is not the language commonly used in appropriation bills, it still has the force and effect of a permanent appropriation. I therefore so treat it. There will be required also the sum of $1,846,933, being the amount answering to interest on the capital of the sinking fund, as represented upon the books of the Department. This sum I have included in the estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

Estimate of Receipts and Expenditures.

Upon this basis I submit the following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. Estimated receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30th, 1872:

Receipts from customs	$175,000,000 00
From internal revenue	126,418,000 00
From sales of public lands	3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	16,000,000 00
Total	$320,418,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Legislative establishment	$3,265,966 31
Executive establishment	17,248,155 50
Judicial Establishment	2,348,750 00
Military Establishment	28,488,194 00
Naval Establishment	20,994,417 77
Indian Affairs	5,071,569 03
Pensions	30,000,000 00
Public Works	2,233,828 37
Postal Service	4,694,383 00
Miscellaneous	11,395,428 69
Permanent Appropriations, Sinking Fund	24,500,000 00
Interest on Capital of Sinking Fund	1,846,933 00
Total	$309,631,319 61

According to this estimate there will be a surplus applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, in addition to the payment made on that account through the sinking fund of $9,778,689 39. An analysis of the expenditures on the above facts tending to sustain the opinion that the balance will be considerably larger than appears from the foregoing estimates. The sum of $22,338,278 37 is estimated for public works. The appropriations for this object for the present year are less than $12,000,000, and it is unreasonable to presume that the appropriations the next year will not much exceed that amount. It is believed also that the estimates by the Departments for the different branches of the public service are for the maximum amounts which will be required under any circumstances. If such is the case, there will remain on the 30th of June, 1870, an unexpended balance to be counted into the Treasury. It therefore may reasonably be anticipated that the total reduction of the public debt during the next fiscal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund, will be about fifty millions of dollars. It is a noticeable fact that the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund and for interest on the public debt are so nearly equal to the receipts as to justify and demand the greatest caution in dealing with the revenue and business of the country. It is apparent that a disaster or even serious check to business would reduce the revenues below our necessary expenditures. It is apparent, also, that the prosperous condition of the country is largely due to the revenue system inaugurated during the war, by which manufactures and mechanics are and have been extended and established. This policy cannot now rashly be abandoned or suddenly or radically changed without great injury to business and labor, and serious consequent losses of revenue.

Refunding of the Debt Impracticable.

The war in Europe has rendered it impracticable to refund the National debt, as authorized by the act approved July 14, 1870. A portion of the paper has been manufactured, and the preparation of plates has been so far advanced that whenever a favorable opportunity arises the loan may be offered and bonds delivered without delay. Inasmuch as the war in Europe and the consequent demand for money make it doubtful whether the four and five and a half per cent, bonds will be taken. It seems to me wise to authorize the issue of $300,000,000 additional of the bonds bearing interest at five per cent. The interest can be paid quarterly without inconvenience, and I therefore respectfully recommend that the loan act be so modified that the payment of interest may be made quarterly instead of semi-annually. Should these recommendations be approved by Congress, it is of great importance that an act authorizing the changes be passed without delay.

Since the 1st of July the currency balance in the Treasury has been unusually, and for immediate purposes unnecessarily large. The act of July 12 1870, authorizing an increase of national bank notes, imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of providing for the redemption of equal amounts of three per cent certificates. The certain though progressive decrease in the revenues, both of coin and currency, made it my duty to reserve a sum sufficient to enable the department to comply with the law without resorting to extraordinary means. Happily, the financial condition of the country has not been unfavorably effected by the accumulations in the Treasury.

Interest on the Deposits.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, the national banks paid in interest the sum of $6,486,172 66. It is estimated that of this sum $2,000,000 or more was paid to private parties. I cannot doubt that the practice of paying interest, except upon balances due from one government to another, is a means by which large amounts of capital are diverted from the extreme portions of the country to commercial and financial centers, to the injury of business. Generally the province of a bank is to loan money, and its proper duty is by loans and discounts to facilitate and develope business in the neighborhood of its location. As a matter of fact, under the present system banks are agencies by which capital is gathered and sent away to distant cities, there to be loaned on call and used for speculative purposes.

Mutilated Currency.

Complaints are made from parts of the country that the bills of National Banks are worn and defaced to such an extent as to be no longer fit for circulation. A great many new banks are soon to be organized under the law of the last session of Congress. I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made and authority given for the issue of new bills, upon such paper and in such form as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Central Redemption Agency.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in his report for 1869, recommended the establishment of an agency in the city of New York, under control of the national banks, for the redemption of their issue. The substance of this recommendation seems to me not only proper but necessary. The expense should be borne by the banks. Coupled with the recommendation I take this occasion to say that the banking system of the country appears to be well managed, and to answer reasonably purposes for which it was established. It is no doubt true that treasury notes representing an equal amount of the public debt without interest are the most economical circulation of the Government, but it should be considered that the banking institutions of the country are agencies by which business is cultivated and fostered. Upon the whole, the system of banking should be extended only for the purpose of meeting the demands of business, and when demands are urgent, concessions should be made, upon the ground that prosperity in business is more important than the mere saving of interest arising from the circulation of treasury notes.

Gold and Silver Coinage.

Excluding redeposits, the amount of gold and silver deposited at the mint and its several branches during the last fiscal year was $30,408,788 10. The coinage for the year was $24,636,011, and the amount of the gold and silver bars stamped was $8,748,852 91. I respectfully call the attention of Congress to the bill prepared in this Department and submitted at the last session, and the accompanying report relative to the mints and coinage system of the country. The bill was prepared with care, and has since been submitted to the criticisms of a large number of practical and scientific men, whose views have been published. By the authority of Congress during the year, several branch mints and assay offices have been visited and examined by Mr. Knox and Dr. Lindermann. The assay office at Boise City, Idaho, is nearly completed, and will require a small appropriation for the commencement of business. Provision should be made for the redemption of bronze and other tokens issued by the government.

The report of the Commissioners of Mining Statistics for the year 1869 has been printed since the close of the session in July last, and that for the year 1870 will be made during the winter.

Our Commercial Marine.

The continuance of the European war appears to be a matter of national importance. The proportion of American vessels engaged in the foreign trade has not increased relatively during the year, although there has been an actual increase of entries of American vessels at the ports of the United States amounting in the aggregate to 130,000 tons. The total tonnage engaged in foreign trade entered at all ports of the United States has increased from 5,583,000 tons in 1869, to 5,957,000 tons in 1870, but the proportion of American tonnage remains as in 1869 at 36 per cent. Without undertaking to specify the means by which it is to be accomplished, I cannot overstate the importance of such legislation as will secure a revival of American commerce.

The Lighthouse Service.

The report of the Lighthouse Board sets forth in detail the difficulties which have arisen in that branch of the public service from the operation of the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1870, making appropriations for the legislation and executive expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1871. The legislation asked for by the Board seemed to me to be necessary.

The Coast Survey.

The report of the superintendent of the coast survey gives a brief but satisfactory statement of the progress made during the last surveying year.

Transportation of Merchandise in Bond.

On the 1st day of October last regulations were issued concerning the transportation of merchandise from points of importation to certain other points in the United States without appraisement or liquidation of duties at port of arrival, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled "an act to reduce internal tax and for other purposes," approved July 14th, 1870. A copy of the regulations will be transmitted to Congress. The regulations are stringent, but when the railway companies shall have given the bonds required, and the importing merchants of interior cities shall have made arrangements for the importation of goods upon basis of the act, I am satisfied that no serious difficulties will arise either for the railways, merchants or Government. Without doubt the act increases the opportunity for the introduction of foreign goods into country in violation of the revenue law, but an examination which I have given the subject in preparation of the regulations leads me to think that the business can be safely conducted.

Cost of Collecting the Customs Revenue

The appropriation for the expenses of collecting the customs revenue under the act approved May 31, 1866, is at the rate of $4,200,000 annually, in addition to such sums as may be received from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and from storage, cartage drayage and labor. Experience has shown that this amount is insufficient, and a deficiency appropriation will be needed at each session of Congress, until the permanent appropriation is increased. I have instituted supervision in the Treasury Department over this branch of expenditures, and agents are employed in investigating the expenses of the custom houses of the country for the purpose of ascertaining whether a reduction in the number of employees and of salaries is practicable. By this means some saving will be effected, but it will in any event be impossible to reduce the expenses with the appropriation. From 1858 to 1866 the permanent appropriation was at the rate of $3,600,000 per annum in addition to the receipts before enumerated as applicable to this branch of the service. From 1856 to 1860, inclusive, the total receipts from customs were about $272,000,000, and the expenses of collection were $15,879,000, or at the rate of more than five and one-half per cent. The receipts for the year ending June 30 1870, were $194,538,374 44, and the expenses $5,942,118 33, or not exceeding three and one-half per cent. From 1858 to 1860 the revenue collected did not exceed an average of $50,000,000 per year, and the temptation to smuggling and fraud was much less under a low system of duties than it is at the present time. At the principal importing cities of the country it is necessary to employ a large force for the protection of the wharves and water lines within or near such cities. It is also necessary to guard against smuggling by the presence often of several officers upon and around steamers and other vessels importing large quantities of goods while engaging in discharging cargoes. It is also apparent that the extensive line of coast on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Gulf of Mexico, everywhere furnishing opportunities for the introduction of goods in violation of the revenue laws, requires the presence of a large number of skillful and trustworthy persons. The acquisition of Alaska and the establishment of interior ports of entry for the accommodation of business by railways and steamers on the northern frontier and materially to the expense of collecting and guarding the revenue. I therefore respectfully recommend an increase in the permanent appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs to the sum of $2,600,000 for each half year, from and after the 30th day of June, 1870. At several of the important ports there are two appraisers, whose powers are equal. I recommend such an alteration in the law as will provide for one principal appraiser at each port, who shall be responsible for the business of the office. The Treasury Department has the care of one hundred and ten public buildings that are completed and seventeen more that are in course of erection, all of which have cost, up to the 30th of June last $85,900,998 83. The appropriation for the repair and preservation of these buildings for the current year is $15,000—a sum manifestly inadequate, being less than one-third of one per cent. Unless larger annual appropriations are made, the buildings will rapidly deteriorate in value, and finally will need much larger repairs, or the erection of new ones in their stead. With the increase of population in the country appropriations must be annually made for the erection of postoffices, custom houses and other public buildings. The present mode inaugurating these works seems to me universe. Appropriations are often made without sufficient information upon the subject. It is true that when a proposition is introduced into Congress for the erection of public buildings the subject is referred to the Treasury Department, and by the Secretary to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, but it is also true that the Supervising Architect has only general information upon the subject, and in answer to a sudden call, and without time for the preparation of plans and estimates, cannot give a safe opinion as to the necessity or cost of the work. I respectfully recommend that hereafter, when appropriations are made for the construction of a public building, the first step on the part of Congress will be to instruct the Treasury Department to make careful inquiry as to the necessity of the work, and also to prepare estimates to be laid before Congress. While this is being done and the work authorized, it would seem to be wise to make a single appropriation sufficient to meet the entire cost, and then hold the Department and Supervising Architect responsible for the speedy completion of the buildings substantially upon the plans duly authorized in the estimates. I am satisfied that much waste of public money occurs, and much complaint on the part of citizens arises from the small appropriations which are made necessary from year to year. An inevitable consequence of this policy is that the public works are injured in the process of construction, and the expenses are largely increased. The supervising architect of the Treasury states in his report that the expenditure authorized by law for the construction of a postoffice in the city of New York will have to be inadequate unless the character of the work is changed from the original design. It seems to be due the city of New York, for general and apparent reasons and in consideration of the fact that a most eligible spot has been secured by the co-operation and in some degree at the expense of the city, that the building should not only be a fire proof structure, but also of such design and workmanship that it will rank among the best public buildings in the country.

Revenue Marine Service.

At the present time there are twenty-four steamers and ten sailing vessels attached to the revenue marine service, the number being reduced during the sale of two vessels of the latter class. At the third session of the Fortieth Congress an appropriation of $300,000 was made for the construction of four steam revenue cutters. After proposals had been issued and bids received, which were rejected under the impression on my part that the public interests did not require vessels of as large size as those for which proposals had been issued. I appointed a commission by letter, December 16, 1869, consisting of Capt. C. T. Patterson, of the coast survey, Capt Douglass Ottinger and Capt. J. H. Merriman, of the revenue marines, and instructed them to consider and report upon the character of vessels best adapted for the service. Final action in reference to the construction of the vessels authorized was delayed for the report of the commission. That report was made on the 1st day of May, 1870. [Executive document No. 93, Senate, second session, present Congress.] Upon the completion of the work of the commission, proposals were again issued for the construction of four vessels authorized by law. Satisfactory bids were received, and on the 22d of July and 22d of August last contracts were made. The construction given by the Comptroller to the fifth section of the act making the appropriation for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenditures of the Government for the year ending 30th June, 1871, rendered the appropriation unavailable, and it therefore became necessary to notify the parties to the contracts that they must be considered as null and void. One of the parties has asked to have his contract formally annulled, which has been done. I recommend a renewal of the appropriation of $300,000 for the construction of steam revenue cutters without limitation as to number or specifications as to size of the vessels to be built. The report of the commission shows that thirteen vessels now in use are either old or not adapted to the service. The opinion entertained by me that the vessels in use are larger than the nature of the service requires is confirmed by the report of the commission. They recommend that the number be reduced to thirty two, and the aggregate tonnage reduced from 9,208 tons to 7,175 tons. They also state that it will be practicable upon the proposed basis to reduce the total number of officers, pilots, petty officers and men from 1,266—the number then in service—to 1,061, and the annual expense of maintaining the system, not including appropriations for the construction of new vessels, from $1,456,47[illegible] to $913,659, making a saving of more than a half a million dollars a year. The report of the Commission is the result of careful and very comprehensive examination of the subject, by competent men, and while it is the present purpose of the department to act upon it, I am of opinion that it should receive legislative sanction.

On the 9th of July, 1869, I convened a Board of Examiners, who were charged, among other things, with the examination of officers of the Revenue Marine. The Board was composed of Captains Faunce and Slicer, of the Revenue Marine, and Captain Patterson, of the Coast Survey. The examination has not yet been completed, as only a small number of officers could be detailed for examination at the same time. One hundred and ten Lieutenants have been examined; ten First Lieutenants, nine Second Lieutenants, and six Third Lieutenants were reported for removal and have been removed. The vacancies thus created in the first and second grades were filled by promotions, and vacancies in the lowest grade will be filled by qualified persons selected at large. The examination of the remaining officers will be continued.

Marine Hospitals.

The condition of the Marine Hospital has been improved during the past year. This result is largely due to Dr. J. S. Billings, of the Surgeon General's office, who has visited nearly all of them, and through whose advice many important changes have been made. No appointment has yet been made of superintendent under the act of the last session. The authority therein granted to appoint a superintendent is desirable, although the salary does not appear to be sufficient. I, however, recommend such an alteration of the law as will permit the President to detail a surgeon of the army or navy to perform the duty of superintendent without any addition to his pay other than his necessary traveling expenses. With such authority the Department could have the benefit of the services of Dr. Billings or some other competent surgeon, with less expense than would be involved in a regular appointment, even with the present salary. Five of the principal ports of the country, New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia, are without hospital accommodations, and provision is made for the patients by contract with hospitals or private parties. The War Department is in possession of a very desirable hospital at New Orleans, known as the Sedgewick Hospital, and I earnestly recommend the passage of an act by which the building may be transferred to the Treasury Department for a marine hospital, and an appropriation made for the purchase of the land which it stands on. At the last session the attention of Congress was called to the subject of transferring David's Island at New York from the War Department to the Treasury Department, for the establishment of a marine hospital. This recommendation is now respectfully renewed.

The Seal Fisheries

In compliance with the act of July 1, 1870, in reference to the seal fisheries, proposals were issued and bids received for the exclusive right to the fisheries for the term of twenty years. The phraseology employed in the act warranted the interpretation that the contract awarded to the Alaska Commercial Company, if their proposition was as favorable to the government as that of any other party. Upon that basis, the contract was awarded to that company. A copy of the contract and of the papers connected therewith will be transmitted to Congress. About 86,000 seal skins have arrived at San Francisco as the products of the year 1869, on which the owners have paid one dollar each as required by the sixth section of said act.

Inadequacy of Salaries.

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the inadequacy and inequality of the salaries of the officers in the Treasury Department as fixed by law. The offices recently established are supported by proper salaries, but the salaries attached to many of those created at the organization of the Government are insufficient. As a temporary means of alleviating the admitted evil, Congress has from time to time for many years made appropriations to be used at the discretion of the Secretary for additions to the salaries of officers in the Department. In the nature of the case this is a disagreeable duty for the Secretary to perform, is usually unsatisfactory to the parties interested, and the result has not the sanction and support incident to a system of specified salaries established by law. At the present time the sum of $21,500 is distributed by the Secretary in his discretion. After a careful examination of the subject, the Secretary believes that an additional appropriation not exceeding $16,000 a year will be sufficient to provide adequate salaries for the officers of the Treasury Department.

Examination of Clerks.

The act of 1853, in regard to the examination of clerks, has been observed by this Department, and with beneficial results. It is worthy of consideration, however, whether it would not be wise to provide by law for an examining board, the majority of whose members should not be officers of the Department to which the clerk is to assigned in case of appointment and approval. This system should also be extended to the principal custom houses and revenue offices of the country. By such an arrangement a definite security would be taken for the character and qualifications of clerks, as far as they can be ascertained or tested without active service in the discharge of official duty. It is well understood, however, that no examination can furnish security that the person examined will prove satisfactory upon trial, and there should always be a speedy and easy method of removing such persons from office. I do not, therefore, accept the idea that the tenure of office for clerks and employees in this department should be changed. Indeed, I believe that the present tenure of office furnishes the best security which the people of the country can have that the business of the government will be efficiently and properly performed. The work of the Treasury Department does not differ essentially from the business done in the banking house, and merchants' counting room, and there is no reason why the tenure of office should be permanent in one case that does not apply with equal force in the others. It does happen, practically, that there are in the Treasury Department and in every bureau and office of it men who have been connected with the service several years, and who possess all the knowledge derived from experience and tradition that is essential to the performance of their duties. Excluding the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the messengers and laborers, there were 2,143 officers and clerks connected with the Treasury Department at Washington on the 1st of November, 1870, and of these 1,489 were in office on the 4th day of March, 1869, leaving leaving 654 as the total number of appointments made since that time. Previous to the war the business of the Department was so small that on the 1st of March, 1861, only 433 persons were employed, and of these 57 are now in the service. One has been in office over fifty years, one over thirty-five years, seven over thirty years, one over twenty five years, ten over twenty years, fourteen over fifteen years, and twelve over ten years. These documents show that the changes in the Departments are not so numerous as to deprive the service of the knowledge derived from experience. On the other hand, the introduction of new men secures additional energy and efficiency. Two errors prevail in the community in connection with this subject. One is that under a republican government every man has a right to an office. This is in no sense true. The only right is that of the people to elect and to have appointed to office the persons best qualified to perform the work. The other error is that offices in the Treasury Department are prizes which the young men of the country may wisely seek. Speaking generally, it is a misfortune to a young man who possesses even ordinary capacity for business or for labor to remain permanently in the public offices of this city. It is, however, true that many of the most valuable clerks in the Treasury are young men who are pursuing professional studies, or who, having completed the course, remain from one to four years in the department with the purpose by industry and economy, of securing a small amount of money with which to commence active life elsewhere. A system of life tenure would exclude all these men from the service unless they chose to accept it as a permanent pursuit, which in the main would be an injury to them and to the country. I am also fully convinced that any more permanent tenure-of-office would materially impair the efficiency of the revenue system. There are many thousands of men employed in the Custom and Internal Revenue service, and however careful the preliminary examination might be the evils which now impair the efficiency would continue to exist. No system of examination could exclude all those who are dishonest, or who under the pressure of necessity, or the offer of sudden wealth might yield to temptation. It often happens, and it would happen under any system, that men are found who are honest, temperate, and apparently capable, and yet lack the energy or courage essential to the enforcement of the revenue laws—a duty which often requires sagacity and a kind of intelligence too subtle for the discovery through formal questions. Men who are thus unqualified should be removed from office, and this without an investigation which instead might furnish nothing tangible in justification of the act. So, too, in custom houses or collection districts, a branch of the service will fail to meet the just expectations, although no dishonesty may be traceable to any person connected with the offices. In such cases the interest of the government demands a change and a change must be made without a hearing of the parties concerned. I may be warranted in saying in this connection that the evil of office seeking, although great, is probably exaggerated in the public mind. It is true that there are more applications for appointment to office in the Department than can be met, but the number of applicants who are well qualified, who could pass any proper examination, is not usually very large. Outside of the Department and in several States and Districts of the country, the number of applicants for local services does not often exceed three or four to each office, and occasionally there are not more than two who are really so represented as to be considered in connection with the appointment. In justification of the present tenure, and as a proper recognition of the services of officers and clerks employed in this department, I express the opinion that the business upon the whole is now as well done in a satisfactory manner, but that it will compare in accuracy and efficiency with the business of the country generally, which is carried on by corporations or indiciduals.

Taxation.

In my annual report in December last, I advised a continuance of the existing system of taxation as an essential condition of the success of the proposed loan. The circumstance that war was declared between France and Prussia simultaneously with the passage of the loan bill put it out of the power of the department to make the negotiation as had been expected. The large revenue of the government, however continuing without material abatement until the present time, the improved credit of the country enabled the Treasury Department by weekly purchases to reduce the amount of the surplus bonds offered for sale, and contributed to depreciate the market value of gold. I also expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt, and from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of the principal annually. The reduction of the public debt since the 30th of June last has been so great as to render it certain that the total reduction for the present fiscal year will exceed sixty million of dollars. The natural increase of business of the country during the next eighteen months is likely to be such as to show a surplus in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of about $40,000,000. The prin-

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

MARRIED:

JACOBS—GRAHAM—At Brownsville, on Thursday, December 1st, 1870, by the Rev. H. H. Loring, KITTIE E. JACOBS, daughter of Adam Jacobs, Esq., to SAMUEL S. GRAHAM.

DIED.

HUNTSMON—On Monday evening, December 5, HARRY HOWARD HUNTSMON, young st son of N. E. and Ada Huntsmon, aged one year and eight months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 54 Montgomery avenue, Allegheny city, at 2 P. M., TUESDAY, December 6.

COOK—On Saturday, December 3, 1870, at the residence of his sister, Camden, Illinois, Captain W. B. COOK.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, A HANDSOMELY furnished second story front Room, with Board. Inquire at 154 Second avenue.

BOARDING—TO LET, A LARGE FRONT Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Boarding, suitable for Gentleman and Wife or two Single Gentlemen, at 103 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING—A DESIRABLE ROOM with first class Boarding. Also, a few Day Boarders can be accommodated, at No. 103 Fifth avenue.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A PRACTICAL Rag Assorter, one who thoroughly understands the business and who can furnish a good reference. Address W. & J. HERRINGTON, Box 444, Meadville, Pa.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM—For two Gentlemen, within a short distance of Cattle Yards. References exchanged. Address J. C., Eastern Exchange Hotel, with proper name.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—MONEY TO Loan on Mortgages. GEO. B. HILL, corner Wood street and Third avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—A YOUNG Man wants a situation as Carriage Driver in a private family. Address J. M., this office.

WANTED—FIFTY BOYS—APPLY AT Keystone Bolt Works, corner Main and Cherry streets, Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED—MOULD MAKERS—TWO good Journeymen Mould Makers. Address, stating wages expected and reference, Glass Manufacturer, this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN EXPERIENCED English Lady, a Situation as Housekeeper or Companion to a Lady. Reference given and required. Address S. B., Box 771 Post office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FIFTY COMPETENT Salesmen on a stated salary (not commission) to sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. WM. SUMNER & CO., 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—AN EXPERIENCED Man to Manufacture and Compound Lubricating oils. To a good man who understands his business, a permanent situation and good salary will be given. No other need apply. References to accompany application when full particulars will be given. Address X Y Z, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—SALESMEN—IMMEDIATELY, two good, energetic Salesmen. Inquire at 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men and Boys want all kinds of work. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. MWF THOS. R. PETTY, 179 Smithfield St.

WANTED—SITUATION—AN ENGAGEMENT by a competent Accountant of over twenty years practical experience. Address H., Box 760, Pittsburgh Postoffice. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—THE OLD AND reliable New York Life Insurance Company, established in 1845, with cash assets of Fifteen Million Dollars, wants one or more intelligent Men to represent them in this city and vicinity. Desirable contracts will be made with first rate men. Apply to or address ABBOTT & LOCKHART, General Agents, 167 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned, expecting to go to Europe in the spring, and being engaged in other business, is compelled to relinquish his Family Grocery Trade, and therefore offers his establishment at No. 172 Federal street, Allegheny, for sale to a first-class purchaser. The stock and Fixtures are in all respects the most complete known to the trade, while the location and trade, are the best in this city. Stock will invoice from $12,000 to $13,000, but can be reduced to about $10,000; business has been established for fifteen years and is extensively known. An opportunity is offered that seldom occurs. Address or call on E. M. JENKINS, No. 172 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—IN THE THRIVING village of Orrville, Ohio, at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroads, 54 miles south of Cleveland. House newly repaired, painted and improved. First class location for traveling custom; two minutes' walk from railway. A splendid opportunity. Terms very reasonable. Call on or address A. E. CLARK, Orrville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 3 Leers, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Residence, No. 44 Union avenue, Allegheny. Lot 30 feet by 120. Three story Brick House, with 12 Rooms and Washhouse and Bathroom, with all modern fixtures, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Terms reasonable. W. B. PUSEY. tf

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS AND Beef out of smoke this morning. F. SELLERS & CO., Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—ONE VERTICAL BLAST Engine, built by Robinson, Rea & Co., Pittsburgh. Steam Cylinder 30 inches diameter, Blast Cylinder 72 inches diameter, and 6 feet stroke; Wrought Iron Main Shaft; Fly-wheel about 39 tons; has been running about two years. For further particulars apply to Westerman Iron Co., Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

FOR SALE—WINTER STRAINED Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil, best Chicago and Cincinnati Brands. For sale by REESE OWENS, 23 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—ON MOUNT WASHINGTON, an elegant Frame Dwelling, containing 11 Rooms and an unusually large and fine Cellar, with one Acre of Ground. Stable and other Outbuildings. It is located on the corner of Bertha and High streets, five minutes walk from the Inclined Plane, and within twenty minutes of the city Postoffice. The view from this property of the cities, rivers and surrounding country is unsurpassed. For particulars apply to SAMUEL HARPER, Attorney at Law, No. 93 Diamond street, or his residence, High street, near the Plane, Mt. Washington.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with all kinds of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 127 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 3 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES RILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT ELEGANT RESIDENCE, in Pattison's Row, No. 366 Ridge street, Allegheny. Possession given on or before January 1, 1871. Rent $600 per annum. Inquire on the premises. TTSS

FOR RENT—THE SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE, No. 73 Water street, 35 feet front by 160 feet deep. Possession given immediately. GEO. B. BISSELL, Monongahela House.

FOR RENT—ONE THREE-STORY Brick House, containing 7 Rooms, Basement Kitchen, No. 77 Arthur street; Gas and Water. Large Yard attached. Apply to J. K. BARBOUR, No. 1 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co's Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE STORE at Nos. 97 and 99 Ohio street, corner Union avenue, Allegheny, with Shelving and Counters; good Cellar and Four Rooms above store. Water and Gas throughout whole building. Possession given on and after January 1. Will be rented low, if applied for soon. An excellent business stand for live man. Apply to M. McGONNIGLE, 39 Union avenue, Allegheny. TTSS

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STOREROOM and Cellar, No. 189 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

NEW LIST OF HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. For sale by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate agents, opposite the Postoffice, and fully described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," giving size, amount, price, terms, condition, and all particulars. It will be sent Free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS as above.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENTS, Glendale, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., 6½ Acres, improved, on corner of two public roads. Good situation for suburban home, for country store, for laying out of lots. See Register.

FOR A MAN WHO SPEAKS GERMAN, Two-story Store 20 x 50, on lot 60x125, in a thriving German town in Ohio. Business averages now $20,000 per annum; can be easily doubled. See Register.

LUMBERING LAND ON CLARION RIVER. 1700 Acres Timber, enough to clear 25,000,000 feet of Timber. First class Circular Saw Mill, capable of cutting 15,000 to 20,000 feet a day. Apply to Croft & Phillips.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPENING.—Distillery, Flouring Mill, Country Store, selling $30,000 worth of goods annually; Saw Mill, six Houses, 56 Acres of Land underlaid with Coal, now open; Fire-proof Warehouse, &c., &c. Over $10,000 a year is now being realized out of this Property, and more can be made. Ill health of the owner is his reason for selling. Will sell it as a whole or divide it to suit purchasers.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE in a flourishing town in Ohio, on line of Railroad, a manufacturing establishment, all in perfect order, with new machinery. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for City Property.

FARM, 120 ACRES, Allegheny County, Pa. New Farm, good House, Fruit and Water. 16 miles from the city. Price $8,000.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT FARM in Crawford County, Pa., 2 miles from Railroad, well improved and in a first class neighborhood. Will be sold at a bargain.

WOOLEN MILL, SAW MILL, DWELLING and 15 Acres. Rare opening to get into an established business.

SEVERAL COUNTRY STORES in different locations. Full descriptions in the "Register."

LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, formerly occupied by Hall & Speer, 6th ward, Allegheny city. Will be sold at a great bargain, or leased for a term of years. See "Register."

SPLENDID FARM OF 195 ACRES, one and a half miles from Saltsburg, a thriving town on West Penna. Railroad. Good Brick House of six rooms, bank barn, &c.

CHEAP HOME—80 ACRE FARM, GRIST AND SAW MILL in Washington county Ohio. The mills are almost new, good house and stable, good fruit and water.

100 ACRE FARM, ONE MILE FROM APOLLO, West Penna. Railroad, in Armstrong county. Comfortable buildings and a delightful location.

240 ACRES, CAMERON COUNTY, PA., VERY CHEAP, well suited for division—making two snug farms of 120 acres each, with improvements on each. Price for the whole only $3,000.

SNUG FARM OF 20 ACRES, 18 miles from this city 2½ miles from Hite's Station, West Pennsylvania Railroad. Good land, good fences, and good buildings and water. Terms easy.

SIX ACRES AND TWO DWELLING HOUSES, Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Delightful place to retire to: all the social advantages, good water, bracing air, and five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. Will be sold as a whole, or divided.

HAZELWOOD BUILDING SITE, Lot 40 by 200. Delightful view.

CLIFF STREET RESIDENCE and Lot 60 by 145. Delightful location, good view of the three rivers, the two cities, and the surrounding country.

TO LUMBERMEN, CARPENTERS, OR PLANING MILL OPERATORS.—For Sale—A Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, and 3 Acres, in the flourishing town of Freeport. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

EAST LIBERTY RESIDENCE for exchange for City Property. Brick and Frame House of 9 rooms, three minutes' walk from station. Lot 60 by 150 to a 20-foot street.

All of the above Property and many hundred more will be found, fully described, in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. We publish the Register for the benefit of those who desire to buy or sell any kind of property, and will take pleasure in sending it free to all who request it, or it can be had without charge by calling at our Real Estate Rooms, in the Commercial Building opposite the Postoffice.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on security in Allegheny county, in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Apply at the Real Estate Room of CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election for Fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 5th, 1870.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE —NOTICE—All Warrants on the City Treasurer properly signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, will be paid as soon as presented at this office. A. J. COCHRAN, City Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1870.

☞ COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, will be held on WEDNESDAY, December 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 10 Sixth street.
WM. ANDERSON, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 10 Sixth street.
d* JOHN E. PARKE, President.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled the TEMPERANCEVILLE AND WEST PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, to be located in the Borough of West Pittsburgh, with a capital of $100,000, with privilege to increase the same to $500,000. Tu

☞ DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year. Also, to take action on a proposition to increase the Capital Stock to $200,000. R. B. FRANCIS, Cashier.
Allegheny, Pa., November 24, 1870.

☞ ELECTION — MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, northeast corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., at which time a Board of Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 22, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 151 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1870.

PUTNAM'S
☞ 72 ☜
FIFTH AVENUE

SPECIALTIES FOR DECEMBER AT PUTNAM'S GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

UNDERWEAR.

Fine Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
Fine Scarlet Cashmere Undershirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Best Undershirts and Drawers.
White Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Red Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.

GLOVES,

Reynier's Best Quality Dogskin Gloves.
Chosson's Best Quality Buckskin Gloves.
Fine Silk and Lamb's Wool Lined Kid Gloves.
Fine Fur-Tipped Kid Gloves
Two-Button Lined Kid Gloves.
Lined English Buck and Dogskin Gloves.
Cloth and Cassimere Gloves of Every Description.

Gent's Cardigan Jackets,
Fancy Silk and Wool Pulse Warmers.
Gent's Square and Long Mufflers.
Gent's Fine Wool and Merino Half Hose.

Best Description of White Shirts in the City. Gent's Latest Styles of Scarfs, Ties and Collars

Goods at Low Price

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENN'A.,
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1870.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 26th day of November, A. D., 1870, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOHN McGAFFICK, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. MURDOCH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

Waltham Watches
NEW STYLES,
LOW PRICES.

We have sold these Watches for years, and feel confident in
RECOMMENDING THEM
To the Public. We desire specially to call attention to those known as
3-4 Plate Style,
Which EXCEL any others made in this Country in Beauty, Finish, and fine Time-keeping qualities.
J. R. REED & CO.,
68 FIFTH AVENUE.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1871.

The First Edition of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful
COLORED PLATES.
The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published, in all other respects similar to the English.
Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address
d* JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

RURAL AVENUE
TWELVE
Beautiful Building Lots,
On Rural Avenue, in the Heart of East Liberty,
Which we will sell at the Low Price of $400 and $450. Easy payments $10 per month. BUILDING MATERIALS given on these Lots on monthly payments.
MELLON BROTHERS,
TTHS EAST LIBERTY.

KNOX FRUIT FARM
AND
NURSERIES.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS,
(Successors to J. Knox),
No. 137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SACRAMENTAL and MEDICINAL WINES, FLOWERS, BOQUETS and FLORAL DESIGNS, furnished at short notice and moderate prices. TUF

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers .... HENDERSON & CANNING.
Second week and brilliant success of the popular young character comedian,
MR. JOS. K. EMMET.
Houses crowded nightly. TUESDAY EVENING, December 5, 1870, and Every Evening, in Charles Gayler's great drama in three acts, called
FRITZ, Our Cousin German.
Fritz Von Vonderblinkenstoffen, Mr. Jos. K. Emmet.
In which he will introduce his charming characteristic Melange, New Songs, Dances and Instrumental Solos.
Friday—BENEFIT OF Mr. JOS K. EMMET.
Fritz-Emmet Matinee on Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
FRED. AIMS .... Manager.
ALL HERE! ALL TO NIGHT!
New Triple Troupe of Variety Stars. Men of Iron Teeth, Brown and Sandford. Lorado, Pedestal Fiery Torch Juggler. Mlle. Rigl, Black Crook Premiere, Martha Wren and James Rollins, English Opera Comiques. John Shay, New York sensation; Benedict, Jule Keen, Pendy, Eva Brent, Herman, and other artists. Popular Matinee, Saturday, 2:30.

Mercantile Library Hall.
Theodore Thomas'
UNEQUALLED
Concert Organization
OF
45 DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
Wednesday Evening, December 7;
Thursday Evening, December 8;
Friday Evening, December 9;
Saturday Evening, December 10.
Beethoven Night.
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
And the Entire Grand Orchestra.
Many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Tickets of Admission .... One Dollar.
Reserved Seats .... 50 Cents Extra.
Can now be had at H. Kleber & Bro's.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
☞ The Grand Piano used is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons. Wareroom in Pittsburgh, at Kleber & Bro's.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 10,
THEODORE THOMAS'
Grand Matinee.
The public is respectfully informed that in compliance with numerous requests, Mr. Thomas will give
A GRAND MATINEE.
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Will appear, together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets of Admission .... One Dollar.
No extra charge for Reserved Seats on this occasion. To be had at Kleber & Bro's. Doors open at 1, to commence at 2.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
The Grand Military Allegory of the
DRUMMER BOY, or, Battle of Shiloh.
At the Academy of Music,
Commencing MONDAY, December 5, 1870, under the auspices of Posts 3 and 151, G. A. R.
We are induced to present this popular drama again to the public through the earnest solicitations of our numerous patrons, and having arranged with several of the military companies, in connection with a number of well-known ladies and gentlemen, feel safe in guaranteeing an interesting entertainment, far eclipsing our past efforts.
For particulars see "Daily Drummer Boy."
Seats may be secured at the office of Wilson Sewing Machine Company, No 50 Smithfield street.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE
BY PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
On TUESDAY EVENING, IN MASONIC HALL,
On Bearing Children, Phrenological Consultations and Advice as to the best Business, Managing Children, Marriage, &c., EVERY DAY and EVENING, at the Monongahela Hotel, till Wednesday Evening, at 10 only.

O. S. FOWLER'S LAST DAY OF
Phrenological Consultation and Advice
As to Health, Best Business, Marriage, Managing Children, &c., at the MONONGAHELA HOTEL, will be MONDAY, at 2 P. M. Call at once.

SOAP! SOAP!
Colgate's Toilet Soap,
Jenkins' Wax Soap,
Jenkins' Olive Soap,
Jenkins' Palm Soap,
Babbitt's New York Soaps.

REMOVAL.

TIFFANY & Co
Having Removed to their New Building,
UNION SQUARE, New York,
NOW OFFER A NEW STOCK OF
Fine Bronzes, Clocks,
Mantel Sets,
Paris Fancy Goods.
Choice London and Vienna Leather Goods,
Selected Expressly for their Opening.
Diamonds and Other Precious Stones,
WATCHES.
Also, New Styles in FINE JEWELRY and Articles of STERLING SILVERWARE of their own make, now first exhibited.

PITTSBURGH
NICKEL PLATING WORKS
NO. 84 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES It is as hard as steel, requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is cheaper, and its durability is four or five times greater.

WANTED,
100 Coal Miners,
IMMEDIATELY,
To go to Mines fifty eight miles from Chicago. Men can easily earn from $4 00 to $5 00 per day.
APPLY AT ONCE TO
Taylor & Fallows, Mining Engineers,
79 Federal St., Allegheny City.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1870.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

So great is the demand in our columns that to serve the reader and advertiser both we issue a supplement with this number, an operation which, at the rate the advertising public crowd our columns we probably shall be compelled to repeat.

MR. HORACE WHITE, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is just now about the best laughed at individual in the country, on account of the ignorance he displayed when he asked who WALTER FORWARD and SIMON SNYDER were—neither of whom, he frankly declared, had he ever heard of before Mr. GREELEY quoted them as high authority on the tariff question. And Mr. WHITE is a high priest in the Free Trade synagogue!

THE controversy growing out of Bishop DOMENEC's discourse, which has been going on in our columns, has, we think, been protracted as long as it is profitable either to the reader or the writers; we have, therefore, concluded to stop it. The pressure on our columns by the advertising public is so great as to forbid the longer surrender of so much space as has been given to this matter, and we the more readily reach this decision, in view of the fact that since the last publication communications on the subject have come in by the column.

THAT the Pennsylvania Central has leased the New Jersey Central is reported, but the New Jersey officials decline to confess any knowledge of the consummation of such a transaction. The public will readily conclude that the leasing of the Jersey Road by our Central is only "a question of time," and this however Philadelphia may affirm that that city is the object of the Central's chief affection as the Eastern terminus of the greatest Road of which our country can boast. The Central, while it assists to start a steamship line from Philadelphia, must of necessity make New York its "objective point" in business.

THOSE zealous Democratic editors who frantically rush to the front shouting their indignation at the prospect of the rejection of VANCE, the new North Carolina Senator, run the risk of either making themselves ridiculous, or of confessing more than they have heretofore been willing to. Of course, in demanding his admission they defend VANCE, and virtually adopt the extreme sentiments to which he has recently given expression. The gentleman is reported to have said that he not only labored in behalf of the Confederacy, but owed nothing to "Yankee Government," as he characterized the Federal Government. Now, we fear that the only difference between VANCE and these editors is that he is more honest than they in making his sentiments known. We would like to have these zealous advocates of the gentleman who makes no secret of his contempt for the Federal Government while boasting of his part in the rebellion, to say frankly if they regard him as a proper person to occupy a seat in the United States Senate, and, if they do, whether his recently expressed views constitute with them a special qualification. The inference is justifiable that such is their view of the case.

THE *George G. Barnard*, a steam canal boat, with the novelty of having the propeller in an opening at the bow, has just made a successful trial trip on the Erie Canal. The results of this trial are said to be: That the steamboat can go as fast on the canal as on the river, and twice as fast as a boat drawn by horses; that it can pass a lock in half the time now needed; that it can be handled by three hands; that in one day it can travel 72 miles at a cost of $5 for fuel, while a horse boat will take two days for the distance, at a cost of $28 80 for towage; that it can tow one or more other loaded boats; that aside from the cost of machinery, the expense of altering a 200-ton boat to use steam will be but $500, while the carrying capacity will be reduced only ten tons. These are brilliant promises, and if only partially fulfilled they show that the abandonment of canals is postponed indefinitely. By this new boat we are given a competitor that should carry many classes of freight at lower rates than the railroads can afford, and that too, it is said, without any injury to the sides of the canals, a trouble that has been experienced with such machineinry their narrow channels.

AN ELEVEN DOLLAR ARGUMENT.

Now that General BRINKERHOFF, in the plentitude of his free trade devotion, has entered upon the work of organizing out of existence in Ohio the protective policy of the Republican party, we hope he will not omit, in his appeals to the people in behalf of cosmopolitan communism, that coat and that argument which both were such favorites and inseparable companions of his in by-gone stumpings of the State. This hero of the mass meeting, it appears, had made purchase of a garment of trans-Atlantic manufacture, which he was accustomed to wear when making his harangues before assemblies of his fellow-citizens, with very much such purpose as induced VALLANDIGHAM to carry about with him in his oratoric perigrinations, for popular exhibition, a double eagle of United States mintage. We cannot reproduce his exact language, but this was his mode of his reasoning:

"My friends," he would say, with insinuating unction, "this coat was made in London, in England; the cloth cost so much per yard in that city, it would cost so much in America; so much for lining, buttons, and so on, there; so much for the same articles here. In London, this garment was bought for $11; in Cincinnati, it could not be purchased for less than $28. See how you are robbed by a protective tariff. It compels you to pay two and a half prices for one of the necessaries of life. It puts its hand in your pocket and clutches away your hard earnings to swell the opulence of manufacturing nabobs. It is a tyrant that oppresses you, one and all, in the prostituted name of beneficence. It is an enemy to you and yours, that ambuscades the rights and interests of labor under the mocking pretense of guarding and extending them. It is a foe to normal development and progress, and an ally to monopoly and fraud. Just see what you loose by being deluded into opposing free trade, your best friend. Were that economic policy the rule of the land, you might save $17 in the purchase of a coat, to say nothing of the saving in the purchase of many other commodities. Why should you stand in the way of your own advantage? Why should you tax yourselves to make the rich richer and the poor poorer?" And so on to the end of the chapter.

Upon persons of contracted understandstanding, who are easily misled by surface indications, this practical appeal to the senses—this adroit touching of the pocket-nerve—made a very visible impression. For its use, General BRINKERHOFF won golden opinions among his free trade cronies, and felt as proud as if he had discovered the philosopher's stone. He could not make a speech without introducing his forcible illustration in one or another of of its various forms. It was an inexhaustible arsenal of argumentative weapons to him. He challenged the protectionists to spike his great Paixan gun of sixty-four-pound effectiveness.

It happened one night, after the speaker had discharged his piece of oratoric ordinance with accustomed *eclat*, that a man arose in the audience to ask him a question. "General BRINKERHOFF," said the interrogator, "you have kindly informed us of the cost of that coat as a whole, and of its cost in detail, but there is one point upon which you have not yet enlightened us. How much was the journeyman tailor who made that garment paid for his labor?" This interruption was a shot between wind and water. The General clearly saw the point, but did not see any way to evade the issue. He managed, however, to stammer out the answer that he did not know the exact compensation, but believed it was somewhere between one dollar and a half and two dollars. "Very well," replied his interlocutor, "Let us take the highest figures. Now," continued he, "I am a practical clothier; I have had many years of experience in my business; and I consider myself a competent judge of this matter. No tailor could make such a coat, all by himself, in less than three days. That would give four dollars a week as his wages. Let me ask you how long it would take him to buy a coat at $11, while receiving such wages, and how long would it take the American workman, at the wages *he* receives? In the former case, a man would have to labor over two and nearly three weeks to make the purchase at eleven dollars, while the latter could earn money enough in considerably less than two weeks to buy the same coat at twenty-eight dollars. Under such phases of the case, which of the two men would be better off and most independent? If protection gives us the more desirable condition, why should not we continue to support its principles at the ballot-box?"

General BRINKERHOFF fully comprehended that the hurricane of hand-clappings which followed this explanation was not intended as a compliment to himself personally, nor to the impregnability of his logic. Indeed, he felt the rebuke very keenly, and found it convenient ever afterward to abstain from wearing his famous London coat, and from making it a prominent feature of his mass meeting eloquence.

But isn't it about time to bring the garment into oratoric use again? If his argument was once cogent and unanswerable, it certainly ought to be equally so now. It would be novel to many of his hearers. It would subserve all the purposes of a spic-and-span new illustration. *And he might not meet again with the clothier of the olden time.* By all manner of means let the General furnish up his London coat, and bring it into the political arena during his present itineracy.

GENERAL GRANT'S MESSAGE.

While there is nothing either strained or sensational in the Message of Gen. GRANT to Congress yesterday, it is a document far from being tame or uninteresting.

On the Alabama claims it will disappoint those who looked for something sharp-set and startling. The President sensibly recommends the apppointment of a commission to ascertain the amount of the claims, with a view to the extinguishment of individual interests, so that the government will have the exclusive control of the whole question, on which it will be prepared to act whenever England feels disposed. This is a fair way to dispose of the question so far as our citizens who suffered from the *Alabama* are concerned; and if adopted will leave the Government to manage the question without embarrassment. It is just to our citizens that they should be paid, and England is understood to be ready to pay them: but there are other points to be settled, which, unless some such course as is recommended by General GRANT be adopted, will postpone the payment of the claims. Their assumption of them by our government is therefore recommended.

The recommendation of the acquisition of St. Domingo is renewed and the policy of the measure defended with several reasons, which if not conclusive must be admitted to be not without strength

We were right in predicting that the message would be unreserved in its recommendation of the reform in the civil service. Not only to the tenure of office but the manner of making appointments General GRANT would have the reform extended, and he would have it thorough, because in nothing else is reform more needed. It remains for Congress to do the work. General GRANT has simply but emphatically expressed the earnest wish of the nation, and the matter is now with Congress, and it will scarcely dare to decline to do its duty.

The remarks of the President on the tariff question is not likely to prove satisfactory to the Revenue Reformers, to whom, in one sense, they appear to have been directed. It will be observed that he recommends that, as soon as possible, all duties be taken from tea, coffee and other articles which we do not produce, but which are of universal consumption. He favors the policy of a tariff for revenue, with such protection as will give good employment to labor, in contrast with the systems of the old world.

The hopeful and even cheerful tone of this portion of the message is a noticeable feature of the document, and will be received with no little satisfaction and exert a beneficial influence at home and abroad.

The message is likely to command an attentive reading from beginning to end, and strengthen the President and his administration with the country, and, we trust, with Congress.

THE SHEPHERD AND HIS FLOCK.

In an Eastern newspaper the rather wonderful fact is mentioned that the Rev. Mr. ANDREWS has lately entered upon the fortieth year of his ministry in Doylestown. Recorded without comment, the statement stands as an item of curious intelligence, certain to arrest attention and call forth exclamations, like the record of a two headed colt, or a calf with five legs. At least with the "rising generation" that is likely to be the impression produced by it, while to older people it will appear as a relic remindidg them of former times. They remember when the connection of pastor and congregation was generally understood to be a relationship for life, or during good behavior. In those days the pastoral office still retained its ancient, traditional character, according to which the minister was charged with the *cure* or care of the souls of his people. They looked up to him for regular instruction in spiritual things, for judicious guidance in cases of conscience, for sympathy in affliction, and for the animating influence of a good example in daily living. With the lapse of time and the increase of mutual knowledge, the pastor became better qualified for the discharge of the duties thus imposed upon him; the confidence of the people in his character and their affection for his person grew ever stronger, while the bonds which held them together became continually brighter and more sacred. When any extraordinary cause made a dissolution of the pastoral relation necessary, the separation was regarded as a calamity to be mourned, like death. Praisers of the past affirm that, with the change of times, all this has passed away, and that the pastoral relation in its ancient character no longer exists among us. They say that, while the theory upon which it rested is still maintained, the office is no longer recognized by the descendants of those to whom it was venerable. The Protestant minister, they declare, is now looked upon rather as a preacher or orator than as a pastor or shepherd of the people; the Church is hardly any longer the sanctuary, the holy place, to which people resort for prayer and heavenly influences. It is a place for the delivery of sermons, discourses more or less eloquent or interesting. Those who go to church, expect entertainment there. Such entertainment the preacher must be capable of supplying, or the validity of his call to preach is held to be doubtful. A preacher of the requisite gifts and graces is sought for with diligence and patience, but when found, he is ordinarily retained in service only until his mind has been "traveled over" by his congregation, that is, while he continues capable of entertaining his hearers by novel views or striking rhetoric. Such are some of the comments likely to be suggested to some surivors of former generations, by the fact reported from Doylestown. Many of our readers have probably heard the contrast above described made the subject of reproach against the present. Without pretending to decide how just or unjust the reproach may be, we may be allowed to surmise that imagination has much to do with the pleasing portraiture of the pastoral relation in the old times of this country. Its permanence was, to be sure, generally accepted as a sacred principle, and therefore the connection was not easily dissolved. We may not, however, conclude that a desire for its dissolution was less prevalent because it was vain. While in many cases the contract was agreeable and profitable to both parties, perhaps in as many it was a standing source of weariness and disgust on one side, and of resentment and gloom on the other. It is also worth considering how much the mere progress of enlightenment among us may have had to do with the change so much lamented by some. In the remote time of fifty or a hundred years ago, the pastor, in virtue of his superior education, was looked up to by his uneducated people with a reverence of which the present generation can form little notion. In culture and knowledge, generally speaking, the ancient interval between the preacher and most of his hearers no longer exists; and hence demands less easy to satisfy are made upon the intellectual resources of the former. Of the many thousands of people who write books, few ever produce more than one really good one. It exhausts them. A very able man who writes ten or a dozen sermons, will say all the best things he is capable of saying, and if he is compelled to write more, he will probably repeat himself. The lecturer everywhere in demand devotes an entire summer to the composition of one or two discourses, and after a career of three or four years, even in his performance called brilliant, an attentive listener will detect repetition. But the pastor delivers two or even three sermons every week, through the whole or most of the year, a large proportion of his audience oftentimes his equals in education and general knowledge, his sole intellectual advantage over them being his professional stores. We have heard that Judge ADDISON, who had personal experience of both the professions, used to say that in demands upon the mental resources and in exhausting effects, the labors of a lawyer in good practice were light in comparison with the labors of a pastor.

Hence it is not strange that intelligent congregations in the course of a few years grow tired of listening to the same preacher, even though he may be an able man, thoroughly trained for his professsion. And it is perhaps still less strange that the pastor frequently desires a change of audience, that he may fearlessly repeat his old discourses, or feel sure that he is not using a favorite figure or illustration once too often. Perhaps, with the progress of intelligence and the more complete development of the principles of Protestantism, the Methodist itinerent system, or some modification of it may be generally adopted.

GENERAL GRANT AND PENNSYLVANIA.

We are assured from Washington that General GRANT does not conceal his desire to bring Pennsylvania into accord with his administration. This should not be a difficult thing to accomplish. When General GRANT was at the head of the armies of the country he knew how important it was, in order to insure confidence in himself and at the same time keep up the *morale* of the soldiers, that they should have for their immediate commanders officers in whose bravery, skill and fidelity they could confide. Nothing ruined a corps so quickly as a commander in whom the men did not recognize these qualities. The rule holds good in regard to party and public affairs; and we are free to confess that whatever of estrangement exists between the Republicans of Pennsylvania and the administration is the result of disregarding it. It is not to be disguised that General GRANT made a mistake in committing himself, even for the moment, to a faction in this State, whose leader is odious to the great body of the thinking, conscientious members of the party. As good men as the President have before now made similar mistakes, which they repaired on becoming convinced. We are not, therefore, surprised to hear that General GRANT has recently confidentially conferred with several prominent Pennsylvanians as to the best means of repairing these mistakes and disengaging his administration from the entanglements in which for the moment it has become involved. We have never doubted that the clear judgment of General GRANT would lead him to this,—and here let us say that it is on his own judgment that the country would prefer to have him rely, greatly in preference to the counsels of interested leaders of factions. We think it will be found that General GRANT's extraordinary success is due mainly to the quality of self-reliance, and it is only when he has not displayed it that he has failed. We believe it to be a fact that the country would accept with great satisfaction the assurance that as a Republican President, he will in future act from his own views of duty and policy, instructed only by the intelligent, conscientious and disinterested sentiment which always exists, is not difficult to find out, and will ever prove a safe alliance. That such will be his course in future we have reason to believe,—and it is not improbable that, as evidence of this, will be the early announcement that a Pennsylvanian has been brought into the Cabinet, whose appointment will materially assist in bringing the Republicans of the State into full accord with the administration.

THE election of Gov. VANCE United States Senator from North Carolina, is another of those acts, of which we find too many in the South, calculated to keep up the condition of estrangement between the two sections. The offensiveness and ineligibility of VANCE were known to the Legislature which elected him; and his election wears the appearance of a menace, none the less excusable because those engaged in it were able to point to acts scarcely less excusable on the part of somebody "paid off" by VANCE's election. It is lamentable that this sort of thing is going on continually in the South, and that the Federal authority is constantly invoked, and too frequently obtained, in support of acts not a whit wiser than the election of VANCE. In some of the Southern States, at least, the "carpet baggers" (the title is accepted there without offense) exert an influence injurious to local interests and the Republican party at large. It is frequently true that well disposed, thoroughly reconstructed and every way worthy Southerners are kept from exerting a healthy influence by the shout of "rebel," and by mischievous insinuations from these carpet baggers, who fully understand how frail is the tenure of their power, and who lose no opportunity to howl down good men as well as bad who have in any manner been identified with the rebellion, unless they will come under their leadership. We say that there is far too much of this sort of thing in the South; but we are not denying that there are bad men there watching for the opportunity to obtain the upper hand. The grand difficulty is a course of policy and action which constantly engenders antagonisms, and makes no proper discrimination between evil and well disposed Southerners. One extreme produces another, and this we think the election of VANCE proves. That VANCE does not represent the sentiment of native North Carolinians, we have no idea; that his election is due mainly to the cultivation of antagonisms, which it is the policy of the carpet bag influence to keep up, we are quite convinced. While there is much that is bad, there is at the same time something good in the South. Even though it was identified with the rebellion, to say the least, this latter should be cultivated and strengthened, and not cried down whenever it tries to exert an influence—a cry almost always raised by carpet baggers who fear that better men will get their places.

A MAN with a bad memory is not a singular object; but a man in public life, and an actor in stirring scenes, who cannot tell whether or not he wrote a letter that would make a column in this paper, expressing bitter contempt of the Lieutenant General of the army, asserting his lack of confidence in his ability and honor, and indulging in the freest range of criticism of Gen. GRANT's part in some of the most important events in the country's history—we sey the man who was a conspicuous actor himself, and who cannot now tell whether or not he wrote such a letter, is an object something more than singular. The point is, a letter has just appeared purporting to have been written by Admiral PORTER in 1865, speaking in the most unfriendly and unjust terms of General GRANT, in close relations with whom PORTER was then serving. Whether or not PORTER wrote this letter PORTER cannot now remember. It purports to have been addressed to Mr. WELLES, the then Secretary of the Navy, and few acquainted with Admiral PORTER and his style will hesitate to say it is entirely characteristic. Mr. WELLES must be able to settle the question of authenticity. It is well known that since General GRANT came to the Presidency he has much confided in PORTER and bestowed remarkable honors on him—his nomination to be Admiral being before the Senate at the present moment. Taking the letter to be genuine—and PORTER don't deny it, only can't recollect it—either it has been explained to the President or he must recall the nomination to make PORTER Admiral.

THE New York *Standard*, in the interest of "revenue reform," says "the tax on tea and coffee is a burden and should be removed." Why not?

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5.—Following is the President's Message:

Congratulatory—Completion of Reconstruction.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has been denied to citizens in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may be confidently expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then let us hope will be completed the work of reconstruction.

With an acquiesence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt, created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devastating a war.

United States Protection Extended to Foreign Residents of Paris.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Gotha, Hesse, and Saxe-Coburg, Colombia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government; and as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany.

Recognition of the French Republic.

As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it, and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitation of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institution upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France.

Our Refusal to Interfere in the Struggle.

We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of the European powers in the interest of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in the European questions jointly with European powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially that the government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on the part of this government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

Our Neutrality Obligations.

I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within the territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

The Cuban Insurrection.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest, the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties and requisitions of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings, as far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn, in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in which the island of Cuba then was, which, however, did not lead to revolution or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba; and we were obliged to make our complaint at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened, and still pending there, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done.

Successful Arbitration.

A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of Col. Loyd Aspin-

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ba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, and the introduction in the island of improved machinery will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantages in order to compete with her in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruits, &c. This will open to us a wider market for our products. The production of our own supply of these articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest of bonds held by foreigners, and money spent by our citizens travelling in foreign lands equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adhesion to the Monroe doctrine, and is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from west to east by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict; it is to provide the honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of everyday life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is in fine a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to assume among the nations. In view of the importance of this question, I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate for a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages I might almost say calamities, to flow from its non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

The Mexican Free Zone.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenues of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruit-

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REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, November 7, 1870.

SIR. In compliance with the provisions of section 61 of the national currency act, I have the honor to present, through you, to the Congress of the United States the following report:

Since my last annual report thirty-seven national banks have been organized, making the total number organized up to date, seventeen hundred and thirty-one. Of this number, five banks, to wit:

The First National Bank of Utah, at Salt Lake City.
The First National Bank of Leon, Iowa,
The First National Bank of Port Henry, New York;
The Howard National Bank of Burlington, Vermont;
The Baxter National Bank of Rutland, Vermont;

were organized by the surrender of circulating notes for that purpose by existing national banks, and did not increase the aggregate of bank circulation.

Thirty-one banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1870, providing for the issue of fifty-four millions of additional national bank circulation.

THE NAMES OF THE NEW BANKS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	Capital.
The National Bank of Springfield, Mo.	$100,000
The National Bank of Maysville, Ky.	300,000
The Merchants and Planters' National Bank of Augusta, Ga.	100,000
The People's National Bank of Norfolk, Va.	100,000
The Farmers' National Bank of Stanford, Ky.	150,000
The Monmouth National Bank, Ill.	100,000
The First National Bank of Gallatin, Tenn.	51,000
The Second National Bank of Lebanon, Tenn.	50,000
The Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ill.	250,000
The First National Bank of Brodhead, Wis.	50,000
The First National Bank of Shelbina, Mo.	100,000
The Moniteau National Bank of California, Mo.	50,000
The First National Bank of Columbia, Tenn.	100,000
The National Bank of Menasha, Wis.	50,000
The Salem National Bank, Illinois	50,000
The Citizens' National Bank of Alexandria, Virginia	125,000
The First National Bank of Sterling, Ill.	100,000
The First National Bank of Ottawa, Kan.	50,000
The Jacksonville National Bank, Ill.	200,000
The Fayette National Bank of Lexington, Kentucky	200,000
The First National Bank of Watseka, Ill.	50,000
The First National Bank of Decatur, Michigan	75,000
The First National Bank of Tuscola, Ill.	113,000
The First National Bank of Chariton, Iowa	50,000
The First National Bank of Schoolcraft, Michigan	50,000
The Iowa National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa	100,000
The National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn.	100,000
The First National Bank of Richmond, Kentucky	250,000
The First National Bank of Evansville, Wisconsin	50,000
The Muskegon National Bank, Michigan	100,000
The First National Bank of Lapeer, Mich	75,000

The aggregate capital of the banks named is $3,239,000, giving an average to each bank of about $104,500, and distributed among the several States as follows:

	Capital.
Illinois, 7 banks	$863,000
Michigan, 4 banks	300,000
Wisconsin, 3 banks	150,000
Iowa, 2 banks	150,000
Missouri, 3 banks	250,000
Kansas, 1 bank	50,000
Kentucky, 4 banks	850,000
Tennessee, 4 banks	301,000
Virginia, 2 banks	225,000
Georgia, 1 bank	100,000

There are on file applications in addition to those enumerated—

	Estimated capital.
From Alabama, 14 applications	$2,000,000
From Arkansas, 7 applications	550,000
From Colorado, 2 applications	200,000
From Dakota, 1 application	100,000
From Florida, 4 applications	400,000
From Georgia, 7 applications	1,500,000
From Illinois, 23 applications	2,500,000
From Iowa, 21 applications	1,300,000
From Indiana, 12 applications	1,600,000
From Kansas, 13 applications	900,000
From Kentucky, 20 applications	3,000,000
From Louisiana, 10 applications	2,500,000
From Missouri, 17 applications	1,500,000
From Mississippi, 2 applications	150,000
From Minnesota, 7 applications	500,000
From Michigan, 18 applications	1,500,000
From Montana, 2 applications	150,000
From North Carolina, 3 applications	500,000
From Nebraska, 3 applications	150,000
From Nevada, 1 application	300,000
From New Mexico, 1 application	150,000
From Ohio, 18 applications	1,200,000
From South Carolina, 2 applications	350,000
From Tennessee, 9 applications	1,000,000
From Texas, 4 applications	400,000
From Utah, 1 application	50,000
From Virginia, 7 applications	800,000
From West Virginia, 5 applications	300,000
From Wyoming, 1 application	50,000
From Wisconsin, 19 applications	1,400,000

The number of these applications is two hundred and fifty, and the amount of capital required to supply them all would be $27,000,000. Experience has shown, however, that a large number of applications are placed on file as *caveats*, to occupy the ground and deter other parties from moving. Very many are speculative, and some, intended to be *bona fide*, fail, because, when brought to the test, the capital is wanting. Probably, if all these applications should be granted, not more than half of them would be carried through to a complete organization. The amount of capital in the Western and Southern States, not permanently invested or actively employed in business of various kinds, but immediately available for the purpose of organizing national banks, cannot be very large, and the impression that many millions of cash capital were awaiting the opportunity of investment in national banking institutions has not been fully sustained. The provision made by the late act is undoubtedly ample for the supply of those States which have less than their proportion, and would probably suffice to supply all reasonable demands even if not restricted in its distribution. The propriety of providing for the removal of such restrictions after the expiration of one year from the date of the passage of the act is respectfully suggested.

Under the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 5 of the act approved July 12, 1870, authorizing the establishment of national banks for the issue of circulating notes redeemable in specie, but one bank has yet been established, the Kidder National Gold Bank, of Boston, Massachusetts, with a capital of $300,000. Information has been received that several other institutions of this character are in process of organization, or in contemplation, two or three of which are in California. It was not anticipated that specie paying banks would be established to any considerable extent, at present, in those sections of the country where a paper currency, based upon the legal tender issues of the Government, already prevails; although it was, and is still, supposed that one or more gold banks might be established and successfully conducted in each of those cities on the Atlantic seaboard where a considerable foreign trade is carried on, and in which a certain amount of business is necessarily transacted upon a specie basis. If all the business of this kind that is carried on in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore could be concentrated in one or two banking institutions in each of these cities, its extent would undoubtedly warrant the employment of a very respectable amount for its exclusive accommodation.

Under the operation of the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, "to require national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes," twenty banks, which had been nominally in liquidation for various periods of time, have deposited in the treasury of the United States legal-tender notes for the redemption of their outstanding circulation, and taken up the bonds pledged as security therefor. The amount of such deposits since the date of my last report is $2,491,910, and the amount of bonds, at their par value, thereby released is $2,758,000. All banks in liquidation except those in process of consolidation with other banks have now retired their circulation.

Carefully prepared tables will be found in the appendix, as follows:

1st. Statement of amount and different kinds of bonds held to secure circulation.
2d. Banks in the hands of receivers.
3d. The number and amount of each denomination of bank notes issued, redeemed and outstanding.
4th. The number of banks, amount of capital, bonds and circulation in each State and Territory.

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Respectfully submitted.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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*Economist, May 21, 1870.
*Economist, October 15, 1870.

[illegible] total number in active operation when report was called for.

THERE is some question whether Mr. Sutherland, Democrat, will be entitled to his seat from the Sixth Michigan district. Being a Circuit Judge, he is, under the State Constitution, ineligible to the office. But his late opponent, Hon. John F. Driggs, writes a manly letter, frankly confessing that so far as Congressional action is concerned, the precedents are in favor of Judge Sutherland's election, and instances the precisely similar cases of Judges Lyman Trumbull and S. S. Marshall, in the Thirty-fourth Congress from Illinois. He further manfully declares: "Though I am confident, had there been a fair and honest canvass, and had not the people been grossly deceived, I would have been elected by an increased majority, and though the result proves that I was the choice of the convention, and of a large majority of Republicans at the polls, it is enough for me to know that I did not receive a majority of all the votes, and that Mr. Sutherland did. If, therefore, he should be refused a certificate, and even a seat in Congress, and both should be conceded to me, under no circumstances would I consent to accept a position to which I was not elected by the people."

Habitual Constipation—How to Effect a Certain and Permanent Cure.

Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralize the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits, Hostetter's Bitters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma

With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON

Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
SOLE AGENT FOR
PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

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PITTSBURGH, P

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 5, 1870.

The changes to-day in the condition of the local discount market were unimportant. Although the banks are reported pretty closely up on their usual lines, and are ready to refuse everything of an outside character, yet when applicants for loans are able to back their demands with government bonds or some orther solid security in the shape of collaterals, there is seldom any lack of funds to accommodate. The difficulty with old and persistant borrowers, however good their credit may stand at bank, is the general disposition to ask for renewals. Banks cannot calculate what they may depend upon at the maturing of their Bills Receivable, and many very worthy and responsible parties are unable to receive and discount favors so long as renewing is so common. It is almost impossible to obviate this evil—if evil it is. Were it different there would be more chance for fresh paper from new customers. As it is, no borrower thinks of asking a bank for a loan, if he cannot keep a pretty fat account with it to show that he does not belong to the very needy class. The outside rates are about the same as last reported very few private bankers will put out their money at a less rate than ten per cent. a year and it must be prime paper that will bring the money at that rate. The more general rate of interest paid by outside borrowers is twelve and commission. This swells it up to about fifteen per cent. which few are willing to pay except to bridge over an emergency that could not be avoided.

—The unfavorable character of the weekly statement of the New York associated banks had a depressing effect on the government bond and general stock market of that city. A decrease of over half a million in legal tenders is attributed to the locking up of greenbacks by parties interested in a decline in stocks. The specie item also shows a decrease, the diminution being over a million of dollars. The actual loss in reserve is even greater than the million and a half above specified, as the liabilities of the banks have been augmented about half a million dollars. The surplus reserve is therefore impaired nearly $1,800,000.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¼	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
U. S. Bonds '64	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
U. S. Bonds, '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. Bonds '67	109¼	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. Bonds '68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
10-40s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
Gold	111¼	111¼	111

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106⅞
U. S. 10-40s	106⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	82½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacifics	110⅞

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 5, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C & H.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Do Scrip	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Erie	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Reading	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Harlem	....	131⅜	....	131⅜	....	....
Mich Cent.	....	120⅜	....	120⅜	....	....
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Ill. Cent.	....	134¼	....	134¼	....	....
Cleve. & P.	105	104⅜	....	104⅜	104⅜	....
C. & N. W.	81	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	....	80⅜
Do pref'd	90	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
Rock Isl	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110
St. Paul	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
Do pref'd	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81
Wabash	....	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	....	....
Do pref'd	....	....	....	73	....	....
Fort Wayne	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	....
Ohio & M.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
Chi. & Alt.	....	115¼	....	115	....	....
Do pref'd	....	117	....	117	....	....
B. H. and E.	....	3½	....	3½	....	....
N. J. Cent.	....	108⅜	....	108⅜	....	....
Canton	....	67⅜	....	67⅜	....	....
W. U. Tel.	....	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	....	....
Quicksilver	....	4	....	4	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42	42
Adams Ex.	....	65	....	65	....	....
Wells-F.	....	31⅜	....	31⅜	....	....
American	....	46	....	46	....	....
U. S.	....	34⅜	....	34⅜	....	....
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛

A comparison between Friday's and Saturday's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	91⅝	...	⅛
N. Y. Central scrip	85⅝	85½	...	⅛
Erie	24½	24⅜	...	⅛
Reading	101⅞	101⅜	...	½
Harlem	131⅜	131⅜	...	...
Illinois Central	135	134¼	...	¾
Lake Shore	92¾	92⅝	...	⅛
Cleve. and Pitts	105	104¾	...	¼
Northwestern	81	80¾	...	¼
Do. preferred	90	89¾	...	¼
Rock Island	110⅝	110	...	⅝
St. Paul	59⅞	59⅝	...	¼
Do. preferred	81⅞	81	...	⅞
Wabash	51½	51½	...	...
Do. preferred	74	73	...	1
Fort Wayne	94¼	94⅛	...	⅛
Ohio and Miss	31½	31⅜	...	⅛
Pacific Mail	42½	42	...	½
Adams Express	64⅞	65	⅛	...
Gold	111⅛	110⅞	...	¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞
Lehigh Navigation	34¼
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60⅝
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	51

The changes from Saturday's prices show a decline of half per share in Pennsylvania Central, Lehigh Valley and Camden and Amboy. An advance of an eighth to a half is noticed in Philadelphia and Erie, Lehigh Navigation, North Pennsylvania and Reading.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 5, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, with a fair trade demand for most of the leading articles. In regard to values we have no particular change to note. Generally speaking, Mondays are not days of much activity. Country dealers are disposed to look round and see where they can purchase on the best terms. The weather was all that could be desired for out door trade. In fact, although we are advancing in December, winter weather has up to this time given Pittsburgh the go-by. Our rivers are at a moderate stage. The medium class of steamers find no difficulty, so far as relates to water, and the big steamers and the towboats would be better satisfied with a few more feet. Produce—The supply was fully up with the demand, prices being at all times governed by the amount offering. Flour—We can report a steady market with a good jobbing demand. Prices have undergone no quotable change, from the fact that holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. They contend truly that this is one of the cheapest markets in the west, and that the margin of profit is a small one at best. The mills are well stocked with wheat and are running full time. They have a good local trade, and occasionally supply other markets with a few hundred barrels. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past three days: Flour, 2,830 bbls; apples, 1,403 bbls; cheese, 755 boxes; corn, 1,833 sks; wheat, 4,160 sks; barley, 394 sks; rye, 330 sks; oats, 2,563 sks; butter, 131 pkgs; bulk meats, 2,542 pieces; bacon, 99 tcs.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER.—The high price of butter has materially improved the demand for this description; we are noted sales of some choice lots at 70@75c; inferior lots are dull and not wanted.

APPLES.—The receipts since our last report were 578 bbls. The market was steady with few sales at prices ranging from $2 50@3 common to prime, and $3 25 for fancy lots.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to ashes. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Soda Ash—Refined $5 ℘ cent. 3⅝@4c ℘ ℔; common 4½ ℘ cent. 3¼c ℘ ℔. Pearls 9@9½c. Potash 7@7¼c ℘ ℔.

BEESWAX—The market was firm, with certain dealers asking an advance on quotations. Sales were reported at 35@38c per ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull with more sellers than buyers, at quotations viz: $3 25@3 50 per cwt.; $6 50@7 00 per barrel; Consumers consider these prices steep.

BUTTER—We have nothing very new for our readers in regard to this article; receipts since our last 55 packages; sales of prime to choice 28@30c; common and mixed lots dull, prices very uncertain.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stock of old meat has been reduced to a very limited amount. Prices very uncertain being governed altogether by quality and condition. In a few days we expect to report transactions of new bacon. In the mean time we omit quotations of old.

BAR LEAD is selling in a regular way at 10½c ℘ ℔.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ℘ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 5@6@7c per ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ℘ dozen; ½-℔ cans $3 25; 1 ℘ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—We have no change to note. The receipts were 418 boxes. The rates from store were: Western Reserve 13@14c; factory Ohio 15@15½c; Goshen 16c; Eastern Goshen 16@17c.

COAL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ℘ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ℘ ℔.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ℘ bbl; prime is worth $7@9 ℘ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ℘ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ℘ case.

CRANBERRIES—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices have undergone no change; mixed lots sold at $12@15 00 per bbl; Sacket's Belle berries $18.

CARBON OIL—In good supply; sales of standard brands in new barrels 20½@21c in a jobbing way 22@22½c ℘ small lots, way, and 23@23½c in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ℘ bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ℘ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ℘ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 8½@9c for quarters and 11½@12½c for halves. Apples 7@8c for sliced, and 9@9½c for cored ℘ ℔.

DRESSED HOGS—The market contains a fair stock with liberal receipts; prices range from 7½@8c ℘ ℔, as to size and condition.

EGGS—The receipts of eggs on Monday is generally large. We can report a fair supply on hand. Sales of pickled 27@29c; fresh are held firmly at 31@32c per dozen.

FRUITS—The demand is increasing, and we are reported sales at the following rates: Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ℘ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ℘ pound.

PEANUTS—The new crop is beginning to arrive; we are reported sales at 6@8c ℘ ℔.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active. Prices have undergone no change. The leading houses have a good supply on hand but are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts were 932 barrels. The mills are doing a good business at previous prices. The store rates for standard flours were; white wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 40; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 60, sacks $6 25.

GRAIN—The market may be said to have presented but little change since our last, dealers generally have confined their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants. The receipts were: Oats, 852 sacks; wheat, 1,438 do; corn, 936 do. We can report sales at the following: Wheat—white $1 30@1 33@1 35; red winter $1 15@1 18@1 20 ℘ bush. Oats are without movement; sales reported from wharf and depot at 45@46c; store 48@50c. Corn—we can report a fair demand for new, with sales on wharf at 65@67c; store 68@70c; the stock of old corn is nearly exhausted; there was, however, little inquiry for this discription. Rye is without movement, the extreme rates being 83@85c, generally at the latter figure. Barley as dull as ever; holders have evidently made up their minds to hold out for the present prices, viz: spring, 85@90c; fall, 95c@$1 00 ℘ bushel.

HAY—We have nothing new to note. The demand was fair and sales were regular—baled on the wharf at $14@16; wagon lots $12@16@18 per ton.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c ℘ ℔.

HOPS—New crop bring 21@24c ℘ ℔.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Eastern $1 75 ℘ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 $1 15 ℘ gallon; No 2 do at 80c; Chicago winter strained $1 18; Cincinnati do $1 15 ℘ gallon; prices are firm.

LARD—In tierces, 15c; do in buckets 16c; caddy lard 17½c.

MILL FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; seconds $1 15@1 30 ℘ cwt.

HOMINY—Prices have declined, with sales reported at $5 00@6 00 ℘ bbl.

HUSKS—Sales made in a regular way at 3@3½c ℘ ℔.

RAGS—Sold to a moderate extent at 4@4½c ℘ ℔.

GROCERIES—The market may be termed moderately active for jobbing purposes; prices, however, have undergone but few changes, which are noted below:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 22c; prime, 21½c; good, 21c; Java at 27@27½c ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13⅜c; extra C 13¼c; C 13⅛c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@11½c; new, 12½c; Cuba 10½@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of ½c ℘ ℔.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 85c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ℘ gal.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 90c; old at 80c ℘ gallon; Porto Rico 60@70c; Demarara 75c.

RICE—Sales of Carolina at 7½@8c ℘ ℔.

OIL MEAL—Is selling in a regular way at $35@40 ℘ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

POULTRY—The supply is still in excess of the demand. We quote: Live chickens at 45@50c per pair; dressed 12@13c per ℔; live turkeys 75c@$1 each; dressed 12@14c per ℔; dressed ducks 12@14c per ℔.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peachblows are selling at 95c@$1; Buckeyes and Prince Alberts 75@80c; Jersey Sweets $4 25@4 50 ℘ bbl; Baltimore $4 00.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

SEEDS—Cloverseed nominal at $6 00@6 25. Timothy not quotable. Flaxseed sold in a regular way at $2 10@2 12.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand with regular sales at $6 50 ℘ hf gross.

SALT—The supply was fully up with the demand. We can report regular sales, by the car load, at $1 60@1 65; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3¼c ℘ ℔.

TURNIPS—The market is fairly drugged; we can report sales at 50@55c ℘ bush.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered at 8½@8¾c.

VENISON—Prices have declined to 12c ℘ ℔.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, December 5, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather still continues mild and pleasant, with indications of rain. This has had the effect to check heavy operations on the part of pork packers, hence the sale of hogs was rather limited, the major part of them being small jobbing lots for the home retail trade. Prices may be given as follows: Extra Philadelphia, $6 90@7 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 325 '50, $6 80; good to prime New 130 to 220, $6 75; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 50.

There was a fair run of cattle, and prices of the previous week were well maintained. The following were the ruling rates of the market during the morning: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $7 00@7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 $6 00@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,500 $4 50@5 00.

The run of sheep was light, and the stock generally of an inferior order. There were, however, some prime sheep offered, which sold up to $6 75 ℘ cwt., the average weight being 130 ℔s. Dealers report stock scarce and high in the country. The number in the market to-day would not reach 1,000, and were all sold. The following may be given as the general ruling of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 ℔s, $4 50@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80℔s, $3 50@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $3 12@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@2 00.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following table showing the number cars cattle, hogs and sheep received by rail during the week, was handed us by Mr. McKeown, clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

	Cars.		Cars.
S. Krouss	1	S. Keefer	4
Marks & Bro	3	Rotchilds & Z	2
J. W. Snee	2	L. & J. Shamburg	4
E. Katz	2	Franerman & L	2
Sutton & R	1	Geo Bothwell	1
Hambreck	2	W. Wood	2
R Sourley	2	M. Davis	3
Greenwald & Kahn	4	C M. Conrad	1
Andry & Bro	2	Wm. Barron	1
Holmes, L. & Co.	3	Prepaid	5
Total			46
Last week			50

HOGS.

	Cars.		Cars.
H. W. Schiller	1	P. M. Snyder	1
J. G. Seanor	1	Prepaid	3
Total			6

SHEEP.

Prepaid .... 3 cars.

Cattle.

Regular cattle dealers report the following sales for the past week, with the prices received:

SALES.

Rothchilds & Zi'zer made sale of 25 head Chicago mixed at $5 00@7 25.

Shamburg & Hass sold 16 head Chicago common stock at $4 50@5 00. Two car loads of cattle belonging to this firm did not arrive, and will be exposed at the East Liberty yards.

George Parrott sold 31 Washington cattle at $6 00@7 00.

Peter Hartman disposed of 17 head Washington county steers at $6 50@7 00.

Milt Varner sold 33 head Washington county steers and heifers at $4 00@6 00.

J. & S. Needy offered and sold 36 head Ohio at $6 00@7 00.

R. C. Crum sold 23 head mixed stock at $4 00.

J. Vannatta sold 20 head Ohio fair to medium Ohio cattle at $6 00@6 25.

E. Katz made a sale of 43 Chicago mixed at $4 50@6 00.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 65 head Ohio mixed steers and heifers at $4 50@7 00.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 89 head Ohio mixed cattle at $4 00@6 00.

Tranerman & Lobman made a sale of 70 head common to good at $4 75@7 50.

Holmes, Lofferty & Glass made sale of 63 head Illinois and Pennsylvania mixed cattle at $4 25@6 50.

Carr & McCallister made a sale of 90 head Indiana cattle at $5 50@7 00.

Sneel & Chamberlain disposed of 112 head Chicago common stock at $4 70@5 00.

W. H. Taylor sold 20 head Washington county cattle at $6.

S. Kauffman offered and sold 14 head common Indiana at $4 37@5 00.

Marks & Bro. made a sale of 79 head Illinois and Ohio mixed cattle at $5@7 50.

Hogs.

As before remarked, the state of the weather deters large operations in hogs for this market, the majority of the sales being in small jobbing lots at prices ranging from $6 50 to $7 25. The run was heavy, and the greater portion, after testing a day or two, will turn up at the East Liberty yards, and from thence probably find their way to the eastern market. We may add that the stock was of first-class character, some of it a little too heavy perhaps.

C. Beyers sold one lot of 40 prime hogs at $7 25@7 50 per cwt.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 70 head (averaging 300 ℔s weight) at $6 50@7 75.

R. C. Crum sold 160 head at $6 25@7 00; 130 left over.

Sheep.

The run was light and mosty of a common order. The pens were all cleared out. The days for mutton chops will soon give way to pork steaks—at least measurably so.

Fairly & Moulton disposed of one lot of 130 head from Beaver county at $2 00@4 50 per head.

G. F. Carter offered and sold 260 head of Greene county common and scaliawags at $1 00@3 00 per head.

One lot of 130 lbs. extra fine long wool sheep bought $6 75 per cwt.

Milch Cows

We heard of no sales, but they are worth from $35 to $75.

Horses and Mules.

No sales reported—all shipped to the eastern markets.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market since our last was not an active one. The decline during the day was ⅛@¼, on crude for certain deliveries; the market evidently favored buyers, who did not seem very anxious to take advantage of the same. The operations were confined entirely to the raw material.

CRUDE.

The business of the day was confined to two single transactions. The nominal rates were: spot 9¾@9⅞c; December 9¾@9⅞c, sellers' option; first six months 1871, 9c; B. O. same time, 10¼c.

SALES.

5,000 bbls Spot	9⅞c
2,000 bbls Spot	9⅞c

REFINED.

The market was dull and prices weak. In the absence of sales we continue to quote: December 22½@22⅝c; January and February 22½@22⅝c; March 23c; April 24c; April, May and June 24c; May to July 24¼c. Market at the close very dull.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 5—Closing 3:1.—Crude in bulk dull at 12@12½c. Refined easier, and quoted at 23c; sales 5,000 bbls. on private terms. Philadelphia delivery nominal at 22½c for spot, and 22¾c last half of month; sales 3,000 bbls at 22½c.

OIL CITY, December 5.—The market is lifeless; 46 gravity is held at $3 65 at Oil City. On Lower Creek regardless is nominally quoted at $3 25@3 30.

SHAMBURG, December 5.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 10 on road; $2 80@2 90 at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5—The market is weak; S. W. 22⅝c; P. L. S. to W. 22c; crude 11c.

TITUSVILLE, December 5.—Market quiet at $3 05@3 10 on upper creek.

TITUSVILLE, December 5.—The *Herald* says: Upon the lower creek $3 25 and $3 30 are bid for regardless, with sellers at $3 30@3 35 for the same, and $3 40@3 45 for gravity. Upon the upper creek $3 10 was the buying and selling price.

SALES.

4,000 bbls upper creek	$3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 09½
2,000 bbls upper creek	3 05
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 30
3,000 bbls lower creek	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 55
500 bbls Petroleum Center, H. G	3 40
1,500 bbls lower creek	3 35
1,000 bbls lower creek 46 gravity	3 45
500 bbls Oil City, H. G	3 45

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PLEASANTVILLE, December 5.—Market quiet but firm at $2 80.

NEW YORK, December 5, 2:45 P. M.—Market very dull and inactive, the prices of crude and refined being nominally 12c and 23¼c. Oil for this month's delivery in cargoes can easily be bought at these rates. There is no disposition to operate in futures, but the general impression is that oil will be cheaper during the first months of next year. About 10,000 bbls naptha for this month's delivery on private terms. This is the only sale reported.

TITUSVILLE, December 5.—The market is weaker, bears offering to sell at $3 05, spot, on upper creek—few transactions at that—the bulls making no new contracts, only taking oil on those they have.

TIDIOUTE, December 5.—Market quiet and a little weaker at $3 10.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 12 M.—Refined, first half December 22⅝c; last half December 22¾@22⅞c asked; January to March 22½c, April to June 23½c asked. Crude 11½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 5 P. M.—Refined for first half December, 22⅝c bid, 22¾c asked; last half December, 22¾c bid 22⅞c asked; January to March, 22⅞c; January to February, 22⅝c bid, 22¾c asked, March to May, 23½c; April to June, 24¼c asked. Crude 11@11½c. No sales reported.

ROUSEVILLE, December 5.—Market opened quiet and steady; prices unchanged from Saturday's prices; very little doing; offering $3 35 for irrespective, and $3@5 bid for gravity.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Peerless Oil Works	74	H W C Tweedle	160
Buchanan & co	53	David Ely & Co	50
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	592		
Total			929

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil works, 74 bbls T Chess to H W C Tweedle, 160 do. Charles Esky to Buchanan & co, 53 do. Wm S Carroll to D Sly & co, 50 do. Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & co, 592 do.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

MONDAY, December 5, 1870.

Union Refining & Stor co, 265 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

W L Elkins 161 bbls to W Dalmus & co, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.					*Oil.*				
Acetic	℔	20	@	24	Bergamot	℔	6 50	@	7 00
Citric	℔	95	@	1 00	—Castor	℔	26	@	29
Oxalic	℔	32	@	36	—Cinnam	℔	4 50	@	4 60
Tartaric	℔	72	@	74	—Cloves	℔	3 25	@	3 45
Alcohol	gall 1 90		@	2 00	*Oil.*				
Aloes.					Cod livr	gal	2 38	@	2 80
Cape	℔	22	@	24	Lemon	℔	3 90	@	4 25
Socot	℔	95	@	1 06	Lard c	gal	1 16	@	1 21
Am. Carb	℔	24	@	26	—Cincin	gal	1 20	@	1 23
—Aqua	℔	12	@	14	Linseed	gal	92	@	97
Annotta	℔	80	@	1 20	Neats f	gal	1 50	@	1 60
Ashes Pot	℔	8½	@	9	Olive	gal	1 75	@	2 00
—Soda	℔	4½	@	5	—quarts	doz	7 50	@	15 00
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00	@	1 05	—pints	doz	4 40	@	4 60
Bay Rum	gal	4 00	@	5 00	Organ	℔	80	@	85
Bark.					Pepper't	℔	4 50	@	4 75
Cassia	℔	68	@	70	Rosemary	℔	1 50	@	3 25
Cinch'r'd	℔	1 65	@	1 75	Sassafras	℔	1 15	@	1 25
" Pale	℔	80	@	85	Sperm	gal	2 55	@	2 70
" Com	℔	50	@	60	Tanners	gal	85	@	90
Black Lead.					Whale	gal	85	@	1 00
American	℔	5	@	6	Winter'n	℔	7 50	@	7 75
East Ind	℔	13	@	15	Opium Tv	℔	10 78	@	10 83
German	℔	7	@	9	Phosphos	℔	1 07	@	1 22
Blue Mass	℔	62	@	65	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50	@	5 50
Blue Vitr	℔	11½	@	13	*Potass.*				
Borax ref	℔	33	@	36	Bi chrom	℔	22	@	24
Brims roll	℔	5½	@	6	Chlorate	℔	42	@	44
—Flor Sul	℔	6½	@	7½	Iodide	℔	4 25	@	4 35
Calomel A	℔	1 27	@	1 29	Prus Yel	℔	44	@	46
—English	℔	1 60	@	1 62	" Red	℔	86	@	90
Camp ref	℔	83	@	85	Putty	℔	4¾	@	5¾
Canthar's	℔	2 60	@	2 70	Quin sulp	oz	2 44	@	2 49
Cham. Ger	℔	42	@	44	Rosin	bbl	4 00	@	6 00
—Roman	℔	44	@	46	*Root.*				
Chlorof'm	℔	1 28	@	1 33	Gentian	℔	20	@	22
Cloves	℔	40	@	42	Gingr E I	℔	27	@	29
Cochineal	℔	1 07	@	1 12	" Jamca	℔	33	@	36
Con lye	case	5 75	@	6 00	Ipecac	℔	3 20	@	3 40
Copp'ras	℔	2½	@	3½	Jalap	℔	1 80	@	2 00
CreamTar	℔	46	@	48	Liquorice	℔	17	@	19
Cubebs	℔	30	@	40	Rhub E I	℔	2 75	@	3 00
Cudbear	℔	25	@	28	Sars Hon	℔	54	@	60
Emery En	℔	10	@	12	Seneka	℔	1 35	@	1 45
Et Nit sps	℔	40	@	42	Valer'n En	℔	60	@	63
—Sulon	℔	70	@	75	—" Germ	℔	30	@	32
Ext Logw	℔	12½	@	15	Sal Ammo	℔	14	@	16
—Liq Cala	℔	56	@	59	—Epsom	℔	5	@	5½
—Italian	℔	42	@	45	—Soda	℔	3½	@	4
—Sicily	℔	25	@	28	*Seed.*				
Fustic chi	℔	3	@	4	Canary	℔	8½	@	9½
Galls Alep	℔	42	@	45	Hemp	℔	11	@	12
Gum.					Cardamn	℔	2 25	@	2 35
Arabic sts	℔	52	@	57	Mustard	℔	16	@	18
" White	℔	75	@	80	Senna Al	℔	28	@	30
Myrrh T'k	℔	60	@	65	" E In	℔	20	@	30
Shellac	℔	54	@	62	*Soda.*				
Trag s'rts	℔	45	@	55	Bi Carb	℔	6¾	@	7
" Flake	℔	1 45	@	1 55	Caustic	℔	7	@	8
Hoffm'sA	℔	1 10	@	1 15	Soap Cast	℔	17	@	18
Indigo Ma	℔	1 30	@	1 75	—Cast wh	℔	26	@	30
—Span fl't	℔	1 60	@	1 65	Starch	℔	7	@	7½
Iodine res	℔	6 00	@	6 15	Sugar L'd	℔	34	@	36
Junip Ber	℔	7	@	9	Sumac Sic	℔	6	@	8
Log Chip'd	℔	3	@	4	Terra Jap	℔	7	@	8
Mace	℔	1 75	@	1 80	Turp sps	gal	57	@	65
Madder	℔	18	@	21	*Varnish.*				
Magne cal	℔	80	@	1 60	Copal	gal	2 00	@	3 50
—Carb	℔	48	@	60	Japan	gal	1 00	@	1 75
Manna SF	℔	1 55	@	1 60	Damar	gal	2 85	@	3 10
Morph sul	℔	7 40	@	7 60	Ven Red	℔	3½	@	4½
Nutm No 1	℔	1 52	@	1 55					

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

SHEETINGS.			
Penn Mills	12½c	Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12½c	Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	12 c	Glencoe	11 c
Idaho	12 c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	12 c	Magnolia	10½c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10½c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c
PRINTS.			
Merrimack D	11½c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	11½c	Richmond	10½c
Spragues	10½c	Orientals	11½@12 c
Dunnells	11 c	Gloucester	11½c
Conestoga	10½c	Garner	10 c
Lancaster	11 c	Troy	6½c
Wamsutta	7½@8 c	Allen Pinks	10½c
Shirtings	10½c	Pacifics	10½c
DELAINES.			
Pacific	18@ c	Hamilton	18@19c
Manchester	18@ c	Armures	18 @19c
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	15	Bukshire	14c
Gloucester	13½	American	11c
Glasgow	14	Laurel G	12½c
Wanmee	15	Bates	15 c
Middlesex	12½c	Portsmouth	10 c
TICKS.			
Whitaker	40 c		
Portsmouth	34 c		
Rosnoka	32 c		
Adriatic	30c		
Conestoga Medal	21 c		
Pennsylvania	18 c		

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3⅜@ 3½
Horse Shoe	4¾
Heavy Band	4 @ 4½
Hoop and Light Band	4½@ 9
Round and Square	3¾@ 7¾
Oval	4 @ 4¾
Half Oval and Half Round	4 @ 5
Boiler Iron	5½@ 6¾
Tank Iron	4½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	3¾@ 4¾
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 ℔s to the yard	3½@ 4¾
Nail Rods	5 @ 9½
Coal Screen Iron	5 @ 6¾

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 19 to 17	4¾	6¾	8½
" " 18 to 24	5⅛	6¾	9
" " 25 to 26	5¼	7	9¼
" " 27	5½	7¾	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
8d and 9d " "	4 25
6d and 7d " "	4 50
4d and 5d " "	4 75
3d "	5 50
2d "	6 75
3d fine "	6 75
2d fine "	7 75
⅝ lining "	8 50
Clinch "	6 75
Cut Spikes	4 25
Cut Boat Spikes	4 75

Barrel Nails—¾ in. $7 50; 1 in. $7 00, 1½ in. $6 25; 1¼ in. $6 00; 1⅜ in. $5 50; 1½ in. $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ℘ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

Natrona Chemicals.

We give below the card prices of chemicals manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, viz:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$5 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℘ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℘ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	6c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3¼c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2¾c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3¼c ℘ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	7 c ℘ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	2c ℘ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	4c ℘ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3c ℘ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℘ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ℘ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℘ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ℘ ℔.
Salt—	$2 00 ℘ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	25@ 28
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeling stogies	10½@11½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ℘ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ℘ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ℘ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ℘ keg	6 00

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Olliver & Philips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders...3½c rates Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	20 and 6
Machine and square head bolts	40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40 and 10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	4½c ℘ ℔ off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¾c ℘ ℔.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7¾c; 9-16 in. diam., 8¾c; ½ in. diam., 9¾c; 1c ℘ ℔ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1 cent. ℘ ℔. over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 10½c; ⅝ in. diam. 11½c: ½ in. diam. 13½c ℘ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 34 in. long, 7½c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 9c ℘ ℔. net.

Strap and T hinges	10 and 7½ ℘ cent. off.
Screw hitching rings	$7 50 ℘ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 ℘ doz.
Cast iron washers	3½c ℘ ℔.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2¼ in. diam. over 8 feet long	℘ ℔. 4¾c
1 to 2¼ in. diam., from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2¼ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long	5¼c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., over 4 ft. long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ℘ set of 8 bolts.

5c ℘ set for each additional inch over 14 inch All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end	55c ℘ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends	40c ℘ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ℘ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ℘ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℘ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ℘ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℘ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	13½c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ℘ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ℘ 1,000 net	$15 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5 net.
King bolts, ¾, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ℘ ℔	4¾
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths, ℘ ℔	11½

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, ½c ℘ ℔ over same size of band iron, net.

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

IRON AND STEEL.

	New List.
Iron	3¼c
Tool steel	15c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7c
Cast spring steel	10c
Cast plow slab steel	10c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00

Mule shoes $1 higher.

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ℘ ℔.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	11c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	13c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	31c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 ℔s	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 ℔s	36c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 ℔s	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 ℔s	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 ℔s	41c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	20c
Extra cast steel and pane, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	45c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1¼ ℔s	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1¼ ℔s	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 ℔s	50c
6 to 10 ℔s	40c
11 to 20 ℔s	31c
21 to 40 ℔s	25c
41 to 100 ℔s	23c
Over 100 ℔s	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ℘ ℔	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ℘ ℔	7c
Solid cast steel, ℘ ℔	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ℘ ℔	5c
Steel crowbars, ℘ ℔	8c
Solid cast steel, ℘ ℔	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ℘ ℔	25c

HARROW TEETH.

⅝, ¾ and 1 inch iron ℘ ℔	4c
⅝ inch, iron, ℘ ℔	4½c
½ inch, steel, ℘ ℔	7c
⅜ inch, steel, ℘ ℔	8c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ℘ ℔ 6½c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℘ M	$60 00
First Common	50 00
Second Common	30 00
Third Common	22 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ℘ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	32 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	48 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	℘ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	35c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	36c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	36c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	35c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	36c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	32c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	35c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	36c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper Sheathing size	35@36c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℘ dozen	$4 50
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl	3 25
Plain Hurl	3 00
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime, ℘ ton	$160
Broom corn, common, ℘ ton	$140@150
Broom handles, ℘ 1,000	20@25
Swallow brooms, ℘ dozen	5 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The following are latest card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

Aerated Crackers	10	Pilot	5¾
Boston Crackers extra	10½	Cracker Meal	7
Boston Crackers	8	Sugar "	10½
Soda "	8	Wine "	10½
Butter "	8	French "	20
Oyster "	7¾	National Biscuit	15
N. Y. Water	7	Lemon Biscuit	13½
Water	7	Fruit Biscuit	14
Milk Biscuit	10½	Scotch Biscuit	13½
Extra Pilot	7	Ginger Snaps	15
Spiced Jumbles	15	Cream Crackers	20
Sugar Jumbles	15½	Novelty	20
Lemon Snaps	15½	Graham Wine Biscuit	10½
Ginger Cakes	13½	Graham Boston Bisc't	9½
Orange Cakes	14½		

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 24		6 50	12 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 50	19 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, 10x14 charcoal	$11 25
I X, 10x14 charcoal	14 25
I C, 12x12 charcoal	11 75
I X, 12x12 charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20 charcoal	12 25
I X, 14x20 charcoal	15 25
I C, 14x20 leaded	10 75
I X, 14x20 leaded	13 75
Pig Tin	49c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by whole sale dealers:

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, light and middle	38a40c	Oak harness best city	41a43c
Oak sole, heavy	38a41c	Oak harness country	38a40c
Oak sole Spanish	39a41c	Bridle fair ℘ doz	$55a60
Oak, slaughter in rough	32a35c	Bend leather ℘ ℔	38a41c
Red sole B A mid	32a35c	Hand leather ℘ ℔	38a42c
Red sole B A heavy	32a34c	Waxed calf	$1 15a1 45
Red sole Orinoco	31a32c	Wax kip	65a90c
Shoe skirting	42a45c	Waxd upper ℘ ft	25a27c
Saddler's skirting	42a45c	No. 1 ped skins ℘ doz	$5 25a5 50
Black bridle ℘ doz	$48a50		
HIDES.			
Green salted all weights	11 a11½c	Green salt calf	15a16 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 a8 c	Green butchers' do.	12 c
Green salt kip	13 a14 c	Dry Flint hides nominal	20a22 c
OIL AND TALLOW.			
Pure Labrador Straits ℘ gal	75c	Bank Oil	60c
Straits best	65c	Tallow	8½a9c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
do do 12 thread	22½
do do 6 and 9 thread	22½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
do tarred	22
do lath twine, tarred	23
do hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
do lath twine, tarred	20
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	30@35
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23@25
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@30
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy Oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	19@22

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅜ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	11c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔ in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange Mineral	14 @14½c
Pure Red Lead	10½@11 c
Painters' Red Lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French Zinc	15 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½ @5½c

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Beeves—Receipts 6,650 for the week; to-day 113 cars at One Hundredth street, 90 at Weehawken, and 56 at Communipaw. The weather is rather warm, and trade slow, with no change in prices. A few top cattle brought 16c, but most were sold at 12@14c. Texans are plenty again at 9@11c, best 100 Kentucky fed Texans, 7 cwt, 11c. 250 Texans, 5½ cwt, 9½@10c. 150 Indiana, 7 cwt, 12@14c. 60 Ohio 7½ cwt, 13@15c. 40 Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, 14@15c; 88 fat Ohio, 8 cwt, 14½@16c. The stock was all sold. Higher freights begin to-day, viz: $1 ℘ cwt from Chicago, 50c from Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

Sheep—Receipts 32,600 for the week and 12,000 today. Trade inactive at 2½@6c or as last week. Lambs 5@7c. A car of 76 pounds Indiana sheep sold at 4½c; two cars 90 pounds 5¼c; a deck of 102 pound Canadas 6c a deck of Canada lambs of 77 pounds 6¾c; most lambs are weighed with sheep at the same price.

Hogs—Receipts 24,500 for the week, and 7,330 to-day. The market was firm at a slight advance, live holding for 7½c, with 7c refused. A few Ohio of 250 pound sold at 7½c; dressed brought 8½c for 200 pounds; 9c for 175 pounds; 9¼c for 130 pounds and less.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak at $1 05½ for No 2.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

China	December 7	Liverpool.
Manhattan	December 7	Liverpool.
Siberia	December 8	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	December 10	Havre.
Australia	December 10	Glasgow.
Minnesota	December 14	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	December 14	Liverpool.
Palmyra	December 15	Liverpool.
Columbia	December 17	Glasgow.
Idaho	December 21	Liverpool.
Batavia	December 21	Liverpool.
Tripoli	December 22	Liverpool.
Pereire	December 24	France.
Europa	December 24	Glasgow.
Russia	December 28	Liverpool.
Nevada	December 28	Liverpool.
Samaria	December 29	Liverpool.
Caledonia	December 31	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 5, 5 P. M.

The river has twenty-eight inches water in the channel, and falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 5, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: St. Charles at 8 A. M., and Telegraph at 12 M. Up: Juniata at 11 A. M. and Granite State at 6 P. M. River rising; high wind; cloudy and cool. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	P. Donaldson	Geneva.

Departed.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Rover	Dean	Cairo.

Monongahela five feet and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet and falling. The Allegheny marks showed six feet large. Trade on the landing was not very brisk.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Julia No. 2 for attentions to this office.

COMMODORE GRAY'S Rover left yesterday for Cairo with two barges loaded with railroad iron and a lot of bar and sheet iron.

THE Packet Juniata, Captain Brennan, left Cincinnati on Sunday for this port. She leaves here on Thursday at 4 P. M.

THE new and splendid mammoth sidewheeler Glencoe, Capt. Thos. S. Calhoun, is announced for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

THE new towboat S. J. McDonald is one of the most powerful and best modeled boats we have seen for some time. She has immense power, and cannot fail to be fast.

THE mammoth new steamer Henry C. Yeager, Captain Vanhook, will take her departure for Memphis and New Orleans on Wednesday. Shippers can bear this in mind.

OFFICIAL survey of the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, giving names of landings and distances. A few copies left and for sale at the COMMERCIAL office. Price ten cents.

THE fine, light draught packet Brill, Capt. D. Moore, is filling up fast for Nashville, and will leave on Tuesday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

MORE COAL LOST BY THE PARKERSBURG BRIDGE.—A dispatch was received yesterday announcing the loss of two of the Coal Hill's barges at that dreaded place. One of them lies in the channel and cannot fail to be a serious obstruction to navigation.

THE steamer Carrie V. Kountz on her up trip turned back from Memphis. She has a full load of cotton engaged at $1 50 per bale to New Orleans, about 37c per cwt. This is a very big price as compared with prices from here to New Orleans.

THE first class towboat Ironsides and barges, Captain Gray, is announced for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Shippers will bear this in mind. She will take her departure on Tuesday, December 15th, positively.

THE fine steamer Julia No. 2, Captain S. R. Still takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful officers. The clerks are McCadden and Pitman.

THE light draught passenger packet Brill, Captain D. Moore takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Nashville. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. Captain W. Auld has charge of the office.

THE punctual packet Belle, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. She has fine accommodations and attentive officers, Mr. Scott has charge of the office, and freights are received at all times by Captain S. R. Patterson on the wharf-boat.

THE powerful towboat Wild Duck and barges Dove and Swan, Captain J. W. Anawalt is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis, and will positively take her departure on Thursday next at ten A. M. This is the only boat loading for those ports. Shippers can rely on her going at that time.

SLACKWATER NAVIGATION—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—The United States Mail packets, running between this port, Brownsville and Geneva, will leave Pittsburgh on and after this day, November 16th, at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Passengers and shippers will please bear this in mind, as the boats will leave punctually at the advertised hour. For further particulars inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharf.

THE following is the report of the Harbor Master at St. Louis, for the month of November:

Total wharfage bills	$5,411 25
Total lumber bills	241 22
Wood bills	387 85
Miscellaneous	544 50
Total collection	$6,587 32
Arrivals of steamers	241
Arrivals of barges	113
Total	354

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	20	Coleman, R & co, m	1
Wood, Son & co, m	3	Union Mills, m	4
Broan & Co. m	3	Superior Mills, m	2
Hallman & H. m	5	Chess, S & Co. o	2
Beyers & McCullough, m	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, o	1
Zug & Co. m	3	Lindsay & McC, m	2
Total			47

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	6	Hallman & H. m	3
J W Porter. m	3		
Total			12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co. o	11	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, ore	1
Painter & Son, ore	2	Union Iron Mills, o	1
Reese, Graff & Co. o	2	Coleman, Rahm & Co. o	2
Beyers & McCullough, o	2	Nimick & Co. b	1
Total			22

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith, m 1

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, m 1

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,

(Successors to Perceval Beckett),

Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

Offices—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city No. 73 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C. Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THROUGH.

Wm Haslage, 173 pkgs groceries. J F Stumbler, 85 parcels rope and oakum. S P Shriver, 74 bbls sugar, tea, raisins, &c. Arbuckle & co, 200 bags coffee 30 bxs soap. Anderson & Woods, 1,133 bars iron, 9 casks crucibles. Bailey, Farrell & co, lot gas fixtures, iron nuts, &c. Wm Cooper & co, 10 bbls sugar, 2 bbls fish, 4 do sugar. Fulton, B & co, 26 coils rope. G A Kelly, 11 bxs drugs, 5 bbls whisky, 1 keg arsenic. J S Dilworth & co, 45 bbls sugar, 5 truss, 1 wick. Dunlap, 10 bags dried fruit, 5 hf chests tea. Dilworth, H & co, 8 baskets mince meat, 10 hf bbls fish. Evans, Dallas & co, 17 coils rope. Fleming, A & co, 25 bxs tin, 1 bale wire. W Gray, 18 pcs marble. F Hazleton, 5 bbls sugar, 25 bxs clothes pins. Jones & L, 2 bars iron, 1 box dry goods. G McClure, 6 bbls mince meat, 4 bdls buckets. Reymer & Bro, 7 bbls confections. Seibert & B, 1 bx mdse, 10 rolls leather. Seghmeyer & B, 37 bbls fish. Shipton & co, 81 pkgs groceries. W J Steele, 65 bxs and bbls oysters, jellies, &c. Voigt, M & co, 28 bxs jellies, 45 buckets mince meat. F Baos, 2 bbls groceries, 2 do prunes. J T Bailey & co, 4 coils rope, 1 bdl do. John Best & co, lot shell lime. H W Buffum & co, 6 bbls sugar. R L Blanchard, 25 bxs herring. S H Baird, 48 parcels fish. R B Clarke, 27 bxs cheese. A & D H Chambers, 3 bxs clay. Carr, McC & co, 1 bale dry goods. Evans, C, D & co, 12 pcs gas pipe. S Ewalt & co, 25 hf bbls fish. England & B, 3 bxs hardware. W France, 6 bbls sugar. B L Fahnestock, 1 keg paint, 1 cask b salts. W M Gormley, 4 bales cordage. Head & M, 55 bags coffee, 9 boxes grease. E C Hopper, lot sundries. Harris & Ewing, 3 bxs drugs. Haworth & D 35 bbls sugar. W P Hunker, 1 bx confectionery. Kirkpatrick & co, 19 bbls fish. Kramer, B & Co, 3 bbls oranges. Lindsay, S & E, 24 bdls rods. Littell & Mechling, 10 bbls brandy. J Lippencott, 1 bale cordage. McElroy, D & co, 1 box h ware. Miller & co, 3 casks crucibles. E & C Maguire, 19 pkgs f crackers. Reppert & co, 10 bxs jellies. Herron & co, 1 bbl h ware. Park & co, 2 boxes brass. Buckle Wilson & co, 17 pkgs sundries. Rinehart & S, 100 bxs soap. J A Renshaw, 20 kits fish. R E Sellers & co, 1 bx drugs, 1 keg c tar. Schwartz & H 2 bxs drugs. Smith, Son & co, 1 bx h ware. Strickler & M, 5 bags spice. A C Whitehead, 1 cask queensware, 1 crate do. E Weaver & co, 8 bdls whipstocks. A Warting & co, 5 casks clay. Watt Lang & co, 4 bags pepper. Voigt & McG, 13 pkgs dried fruit. W H Kirkpatrick, 12 hf bbls fish. D O Shaver, 2 grindstones. Reese Graff & co, 4 casks crucibles.

THROUGH FREIGHT RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

A & D H Chambers, 6 casks soda ash. Rinehart & Stevens, 46 bags coffee. S H Baird, 3 bxs nuts. Arbuckles & co, 30 half chests tea. R French & co, lot old iron. Nestle & F, 25 bxs tin. J McNeil & bro, 29 iron pipes. Reid & Johnson, 5 bbls stex. Dilworth, H & co, 2 bbls twine, 1 bale bags. J Thoma, 10 bales leather. D Berg, 25 pkgs groceries.

ALLEGHENY.

A W Erwin & co, 3 bxs mdse. W Semple, 3 do do. J Hay, Jr, 1 do do. McCracken & co, 1 do do. M Levy, 4 do do. R Hay, 2 do shoes. M Kress, 2 do do. A Leggate, 1 do do. Russell & K, 1 do do. F Mayer, 1 do do. Snodgrass & Bro, 1 do do. Bogs & Buhl, 3 pkgs dry goods. J F Nichols, 4 do do. M A Fuchs, 1 cask queensware. J Godfray, 9 pkgs hardware. G Fass, 5 bbls liquor. J Porke, 1 bx perfumery. H F Behrhorst, 2 bxs trees. E O'Neill, 1 do do. S P Armstrong, 10 bbls sugar. M Cummings, 23 bdls s glass. Eliza Arnold, 20 bbls rosin. Schwartzberg & co, 4 bxs confectionery. S Bradley & Son, 1 cask dyestuff. G M Comly, 1 tub dried fruit. W Flaccus, 1 bdl bags. R Stevenson, 1 bx and 3 bdls hardware. J Moreland, 1 bx shoes. N Schneider & co, 1 do do. C Reiss, 1 bbls currants. M Herring, 1 bx groceries. J Healy, 1 cask queensware. G Stewart, 55 bbls plaster. W Jeffs, 2 ceroons indigo. Dorrington & Bro, 56 boxes canned fruit, 8 do raisins, 2 pkgs groceries. J Deitch, 5 bxs wine. J M Eccles, 3 pkgs dry goods, 1 roll carpet. F W Spreen, 1 bale dry goods. W H Wakefield, 1 bx mdse. Beckfield & N, 10 pkgs groceries. J O Hanlin, 25 bags coffee, 1 cask groceries.

LOCAL.

Head & Metzgar, 7 sks rags, 1 keg lard. J R Sweeny 1 lounge. Geo Curry, 118 sks oats. Pittsburgh Bolt co, lot scrap iron. Robert Pitcairn, 24 sks oats. Spratt, Johnson & co, 1 box scrap iron. Voigt, Mahood & co, 3 kegs lard. Drape & Robertson, 1 bbl oil. W W Knox, 1 press. H W Howard, 1 bbl oil. Smith & Friday, 2 bbls whisky. S McCrickart & co, 2 do do. S Ewart & co, 1 bx sand.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. and C. Railroad.

J Zigler, 2 bbls plugs. Miller & co, 5 doz brooms. F Hague, lot potatoes. P Duff & Sons, 3 bbls tallow. G Glass, 1 bbl cider, 13 do apples. N J Braden, 113 bxs cheese. H Riddle, 86 do. D Wallace, 100 bbls flour. Voigt, Mahood & co, 80 bxs cheese, 20 bbls eggs. T C Jenkins & Bro, 200 bxs cheese. Arensthal & Son, 1 box cigars. Bruggeman & O'B, 10 bbls eggs, 1 keg lard. Lemon & Weise, 6 bdls slides. Wallace, C & co, 2 bxs glassware. Joshua Rhodes, 1,000 bags barley. E H Meyers, 1,253 pcs green hams. Reed & Canfield, 26 casks cider, 41 bbls apples, 4 tubs apple butter. G Hoffstott, 1 role leather. Anday, M & A, 1 bx mdse. J C Wray, 2 bbls crackers. Grover & Baker, 12 crates sewing machines. Fraver & M, 20 sks rags. Day & co, 2 dead hogs. J A Graff, 12 bbls apples. J Sahler, 1 trunk furs. Hall & Speer, 3 bbls apples. Dilworth, H & co, 3 bxs tobacco. A J Kerr, 9 bxs cheese. Bruggeman & O'B, 4 bbls dried apples. Bingham, C & co, 5 do do. W H Graff & co, 5 do do. Voigt, M & co, 5 do do. McBane & Anjer, 5 do do. S M Kier, 5 do do. Campbell & co, 5 do do. John J Pettitt & co, 5 do. Jas Collins, 5 do do. J P Hanna & co, 3 casks hams, 2 bxs smoked shoulders. Weldon & Kelly, 1 bx hardware. Jas H Parker, 10 bbls oil, 40 cases lard. Reese Owens, 50 buckets lard, 10 bbls oil. J M Rebman, lot household goods. Jacob Hubley, 1 case s royal. Reymer Bros, 5 bxs do. C Beard, 1 bx do. Vanfowan & F, 182 bussels potatoes, 34 bbls apples. G Meyer, 1 bbl apple butter, 4 do cider. J W Haney, 1 do do, 11 sks potatoes, 4 bbls apples. Carr & McC, 1 bx mdse. McWhinney & co, 166 bdls spokes. Hammett & Son, 208 hides, M DeLange, 22 hides. Beyers & McC, 11 heaters. Wm McKee, 1 stoves. Hartley & McKee, 1 roll leather. Shoemaker & co, 100 bbls flour. T H Nevin & co, 15 bbls whiting. Thos Hare & Bro, 4 bxs stirrups. J B Sheathen & co, 15 kegs spokes. H Kleber & co, 1 organ. Fakewell & co, 20 bxs glassware. Voigt, Mahood & co, 18 bbls peaches, 8 bbls peas. McFarland & Collins, 3 rolls carpet. John A Renshaw, 2 cases honey. James H Parker, 10 bbls oil. Park & co, 1 cask zinc. Porterfield Bros, 10 bxs tobacco. Page, Z & co, 1 bx glassware. Samuel Davis, lot sundries. H Riddle, 6 barrels apples. John McKirdy & co, 8 do cranberries.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

A J Gretzinger, 3 cars green hides. Raiya & Roberts n, 5 cars staves. G Wettach, 100 green hides. D Davis, 140 bbls apples. Allen Iron Works, 1 car fire-brick. J Castera, 1 cal stone. Forrester & A, 1 car stone. Buckenstine & B, 1 car stone. Allwater & C, 1 car stone. Beckfield & N, 7 bbls peas. Z Gallaspie, 1 car stone. Spang, Chalfant & co, 4 bbls scrap iron. Forrester & M, 1 car stone. P Gersi, 207 bags barley. Superior Iron co, 10 cars limestone. S Dyer, 22 bags oats. Reed Bros, 30 kegs nails. D S Clark, 1 barrel cider. Adams & Knox, 200 bags oats. J R Jones, lot regs. R Knox & Son, 1 car shipstuff. M Steele & Son 1 car oats, 93 bags do. Jos McBrien, 2 cars lumber. Lappis & Weise, 18 bbls oil, 1 cask do. Jos Lasiner, 12 m grindstones. Hippety & Beckert, 1 car ear corn.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Mitchell, S & co, 1 grind stone. R A Clark, 8,856 feet lumber. Lippencott & B, 17 pot grindstone. F A Alden, 1 car do. C B Wood, 4 bbls apples. Johnson & co, 75 bxs hardware. E H Meyers & co, 1 bbl dried beef. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine co, 4 crates machinery. Smith & co, 24 bxs machinery. Hussey, Wells & co, 2 cases steel. J A Massarie, 14 half bbls fish. Pennock & B, 3 bbls lard oil. Graham & M, 225 sks oats. Vanfossan & Fife, 5 dressed hogs. S Ewart & co, 20 cases tobacco. Rinehart & D, 15 do do. W M Gormley, 40 do do. McWhinney & co, 97 bdls spokes, 73 do do. T Hare & Bro, 10 do do. J Heidman & Son, 12 do do. J S Dilworth, 15 half bbls fish. Shipton & co, 55 do do. J Woodwell, 1 grindstone. J & W Fairley, 160 sacks wheat. Buffum & co, 13 casks cider, 10 bbls do. Marshall, Kennedy & co, 158 bags wheat. W G Miller, 1 car wheat. W G Miller, 1 car oats. P Duff & Sons, 4 bbls eggs, 5 dressed hogs. H Buffum & co, 47 casks cider. Gibson & P, 1 csk ware. Fisher & Riddle, 1 do do. H Helser, 1 do do. McHenry & Hood, 12 sacks corn. B L Fahnestock, 1 bbl p stones. J P Hanna & co, 3 dressed hogs. Atwell, Lee & co, 2 bbls butter, 3 sacks beans. John Ditch, 7 bbls cider, 1 empty bbl. Pennsylvania Salt Man co, 4 cars hoop poles. P Duff & Son, 135 bags corn, 32 do oats. T M Potts & co, 1 box hardware. J G Robinson, 1 do sundries. W J Gilmore, 1 bbl varnish. T Hare & Bro, 5 bdls hubs, 30 do cutter stuff, 4 do spindle seats. S Lindsay, Jr, 13 bdls scrap iron. A B Mills, 2 bbls glue.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.

Smith, Creswell & co, lot railroad tools. Jas McKay, 25 bbls charcoal. Steel & Son, 2 sks of sacks. W P Armstrong, 30 bdls scrap iron. Hoevie, S & E, 5 bbls scraps. B Pflaum, 2 bbls tallow. C P Markle, 142 bdls paper. C P Markle & Son, 50 bdls paper, 4 sks sacks, 250 bdls scrap paper. Stein Bros, 1 box mdse. H W Buffum, 1 box bottles. Ellig & Sons, 2 do fruit. L Mooney, 2 bdls chairs, 1 do sacks. D S Goodwin, 1 box butter, 1 bdl pelts, 5 sks rags. John S Rines, 2 bxs bottles. McCully & co, 1 car pot clay. Lorens & Wightman, 7 car sand. Knox, Kim & co, 1 car sand. Lowrie Childs, 2 cars sand.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

H Riddle, 64 sacks cornmeal. Guy & Freeborn, 1,852 feet lumber. F Shields, 155 sks barley. Lapple & Weise, 7 bbls tallow, 38 kegs do, 19 beef hides. Sam Reed 42 sks barley, 46 do corn, 72 do wheat. McHenry & Hood, 10 do rye, 239 do barley, 4 do oats. W H Graff, 3 bbls apple butter, 2 kegs do. Meanor & H, 28 sks oats. Henry Rea, Jr, 10 bbls apples. Jas H Murdoch, 10 bbls flour. Reinbow & A, 14 bags feed. Shoelbauch & co, 30 sks ear corn. Fairbanks & Morris, 3 bxs hardware.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A Seaton, 2 tanks benzine. Wm McLaughlin, lot hay. John Hoffman, 11 dressed hogs. P Markle & Son, 24 bdls p scrap. J C Lappe, 12 green hides. S D Grass, 60 bbls salt. G Hasie, 2 bbls tallow. Coleman & B, 1 car brick. Van Worder & S, 54 bbls apples. W H Kirkpatrick & co, 3 bbls and 1 bx apples, 2 sks rags. Henry Rea Jr, 18 tubs butter. W M Gormley, 1 box lamp chimneys, 4 bbls flour. Joseph Plummer, 1 roll leather. Gustave Kann, 10 bdls sheep pelts. J Deitz, lot butter, lard and eggs. P Sipes, lot butter and eggs. Jas Getty, 1 bx butter. D Gregg & co, 1 bx mdse, 1 bale do. M Graham, 5 sks flour. John Mosgrove, 1 bbl cider. Old Tea House co, 6 bags dried fruit. Star Fire Brick co, 1 car clay. Henderson & Bro, 1 car lime. Marshall, Kennedy & co, 1 car wheat. G Wamhoff, 1 bx butter. H Freese, lot poultry, butter and eggs. J Aufderhide, lot sundries, butter and flour. F Mallach, lot matches. E Heazleton, 2 bxs butter, 1 firkin lard. Jos Sohl, 1 bx butter. A Reismayer, do. C Malone, do. M Kelly, 7 sks potatoes. W Walsh, 1 sk oats. J Oppenheimer, 52 bbls tar. Seibert & Berg, 1 bdl hides.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—A S Carlisle, 2 bxs mdse, 2 sks do. J Bucklew, 2 bbls whisky. R H Conway, 8 bales hay, 86 sks chops. Thos Darker, 1 bbl crackers. Godfrey & Clarke, 16 bales paper. R C Schmertz, 305 bxs window glass.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA No 2.—Clarke & co, 425 bbls flour, 27 bbls mess pork, 25 do eggs, 1 do butter, 8 half do do, 6 kegs do, 9 do lard, 10 tcs do, 1 chest tea. J J Pettit & co, 41 bbls potatoes, 2 do eggs, 1 do walnuts, 5 sks beans. Voigt, Mahood & co, 3 kegs apple butter, 2 bxs butter, 3 bbls beans. J A Graff, 1 box poultry. A Howard, 3 bbls flour. J S Adams, 2 do do. Graff, B & co, 1 keg sorghum. N Whiting & co, 129 chairs, 6 tables, 3 bedsteads. Facklner & Irwin, 12 chairs. Close, S & co, 37 coalrs. Krempel & Trostman, 54 chairs. J W Woodwell & Sons, 108 chairs. McBane & A, 500 sacks corn, lot poplar lumber. H Riddle, 3 tubs butter, 1 bx. G A Wormcastle, 467 new oil bbls. Henry Rea, Jr, 2 bbls beans, 6 bdls brooms. P Duff & Sons, lot sundries. Head & Metzgar, lot sundries. M McWhinney & co, 6 bales moss. Pennsylvania Salt co, 70 empty carboys. Morehead & Adams, lot scales. Godfrey & Clark, 262 bdls paper. Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 22 bdls paper, 7 rolls do.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

RECEIVED,

BLACK SILK WARP

CASHMERES.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

- Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
- Birets, Black and Colored.
- Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
- Plaid Serges and Poplins.
- Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
- Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
- Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
- Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
- Cloth Sacques and Basques.
- Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
- Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,
Or Suffering with any of the following Symptons, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effects.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for these Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

"I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

HON JAMES M. WOOD, Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Penna.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.

JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Will Cure Every Case of

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting Away of the Body.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 *ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*

CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR,

FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

TTbs

DRY GOODS.

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

Basement - - -	Brown Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, Plain Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
First Floor - -	Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Tickings, &c., &c.
Second Floor -	Prints, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Shawls, Skirts, &c, &c.
Third Floor - -	Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Spool Cotton and Notions Generally.

STEAMSHIPS.

Speed, Safety, Comfort.

New Steamship Line.

THE OCEANIC

Steam Navigation Company

Are about to place on the Line between NEW YORK, CORK, (Ireland), and LIVERPOOL, the Six Largest Steamships in the World,

4,500 Tons, 3,500 Horse-power Each.

The first Vessel arrives at New York in January.

For particulars apply to

JOS. HYDE SPARKS, Agent,

19 BROADWAY, New York.

N. B.—Agencies are being established throughout the United States.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

City of Brussels,	City of London,
City of Paris,	City of Washington,
City of Brooklyn,	City of Baltimore,
City of Antwerp,	City of New York.

And others.

Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold.		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

15 Broadway, New York, or

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

NOTICE

TO COAL DEALERS.

S. BENSON is now making the best BARGE AND COAL BOAT PUMPS in Allegheny county, and is ready to fill all orders promptly. No Pumps of his make go into the market without his brand on either side of the Pump. He has no agent or commission house in either city. Address Allegheny city, No. 12 Ridge avenue.

S. BENSON, Manufacturer.

Ball, Black & Co.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

565 AND 567 BROADWAY,

OFFER A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF VERY FINE

THREE-QUARTER PLATE

WALTHAM

WATCHES!

IN NEW STYLES OF CASES,

SPECIALLY MADE TO THEIR OWN ORDER. THESE WATCHES CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN BEAUTY, FINISH, OR FINE TIME-KEEPING QUALITIES, BY ANY WHICH CAN BE BOUGHT AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.

FINE

Watches, Jewelry.

S. M. ORR'S

JEWELRY STORE,

114 Federal Street, Corner of Water,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

IS THE PLACE TO SEE A SPLENDID STOCK OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVERWARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
STATUETTES,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

The Holiday Trade

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

SAMUEL M. ORR,

Allegheny City's Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Secured the Agency of

BENTON & BRO.'S GOLD PENS

Ladies and Gentlemen, in selecting your Diamonds, do not neglect getting one of BENTON'S DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS. Remember the Pen is mightier than the Sword, and as the Diamond dazzles the eye, writing done with the Benton Diamond Pointed Pen attracts universal admiration.

For sale only by

SAMUEL M. ORR,

114 Federal Street, Corner of Water.

Fine Watches.

Attention is called to our Large and Choice Assortment of

Waltham Watches

In Cases specially selected for our own Trade. We recommend the

3-4 Plate Waltham Watch

As EXCELLING any other made in this country in Beauty, Finish and Fine Time-keeping Qualities.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co.,

93 MARKET STREET.

Chandeliers,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS

FOR GAS OR OIL.

The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at

WELDON & KELLY'S,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

147 Wood Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

OUR STOCK OF

Waltham Watches

IS COMPLETE, INCLUDING THE FINE

3-4 Plate Style,

The Cases have all been selected for our own Trade.

J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.

95 MARKET STREET.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY 8 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River

STEAMER ELECTOR........CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT........CAPT. E. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

P. DONALDSON........Commander.
J. W. SCOTT........Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 4 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

Freight received daily at all hours on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS.

F. DARLINGTON........Commander.
GEO. L. REPPERT........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
GEORGE H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN........Commander.

Will leave as announced

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh SATURDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer

ST. CHARLES,

C. A. DRAVO........Commander.
W. S. DRAVO........Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

For Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.

TUESDAY, December 6—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

BRILL,

DANIEL MOORE........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THURSDAY, December 8—10 A. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

Wild Duck and Barges,

J. W. ANAWALT........Commander.
— ADAMS........Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight apply on board or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO., or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

TUESDAY, December 20—4 P. M.

THE NEW SIDEWHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER

GLENCOE,

THOS. S. CALHOUN........Commander.
JOHN Q. A. PARK........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY, November 7—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND MAMMOTH LOW PRESSURE,

HENRY C. YEAGER,

I. C. VANHOOK........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For New Orleans.

TUESDAY, 15TH INST.

THE STEAMER

IRONSIDES AND BARGES,

— GRAY........Captain.

Is now receiving Freight and will leave as above.

For Freight apply on Board, or to

R. C. GRAY, 80 Water street.

RED RIVER.

For Red River Direct.

WILL HAVE DISPATCH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT LOW PRESSURE PACKET,

MAY LOWRY,

Will soon be completed, and will take her departure as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

E. Edmundson & Son,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs,
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES,

SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.

Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

cipal of the public debt on the last day of November, 1870, not deducting the moneys in hand was $2,418,672,044 43; of this amount $395,-269,287 08 was represented by United States notes and fractional currency not bearing interest. The banks of the country, acting within the authority of the existing laws, will require about $393,000,000 of bonds to be placed on deposit as security for their circulation. Should the present system of furnishing paper circulation for the country partly by the Treasury and partly by the national banks be continued, or the entire circulation be furnished by the Treasury or by the banks, the credit of the United States will be security for the redemption of the notes. From this new policy of the country it follows that about $800,000,000 of the public debt will remain unpaid, existing either in the form of Treasury notes in circulation without interest, or in bonds owned by banks and held as security for the redemption of their notes, and that only about $1,600,000,000 of the principal of the debt is subject to payment. The financial prospect, although highly favorable, is not such as to warrant important changes in the revenue system at the present session of Congress; but should the result during the coming year meet my expectations, it will be possible at the December session of the Forty-second Congress to make a very material reduction in the revenues without impairing the ability of the Government to make satisfactory payments of the public debt. The reduction already made has been advantageous to the country, not only in the particular indicated, but in other respects hardly less important there is much evidence tending to show that no other event since the conclusion of the war has contributed so much to the diffusion of republican opinions in Europe. The spread of these opinions stimulates emigration from Europe, and at the same time prepares the way for the establishment of free institutions on that continent. Nor can there be any doubt that the policy of accepting the debt as permanent would retard emigration from Europe, especially the reading and reflecting classes. Whatever arguments may be adduced, or whatever theories may be advanced, the fact must there remain that the public debt is a public evil. It is especially burdensome to the laboring classes, and it is, therefore in their interest to provide for a constant reduction of the existing National debt. This policy will not prevent such changes in the revenue system from time to time as will equalize the inevitable burden of our present condition, and within a comparitively short period the taxes may be removed from many articles of prime necessity. It is an occasion of satisfaction that no other nation ever possessed through a great war with so slight a shock to its industry and business. Specific information and general intelligence from various parts of the United States show that all classes, and especially the laboring classes, are in the enjoyment of more than average prosperity, whether tested by the experience of this country or by the present condition of other nations. No reason can be found, however, in the favorable condition of public and private affairs for neglecting any proper means for equalizing and diminishing the burden of taxation; but it does justify the statement that the nation can make provision for the public debt in the manner recommended without embarrassing the industry or retarding its progress.

[Signed] GEO. S BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Henry J. Atkins, of Jacksonville, a member of the late Illinois Constitutional Convention, died at his home Sunday evening. This makes the seventh of that body that has died since the Convention assembled one year since.

A young colored woman named Libby Rusk died in Chicago Sunday night, from the effects of a dose of oil of tansy, which she took to produce abortion.

The steamer Nestorian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Maine, yesterday.

The steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Part of the west wall of a new building now erecting by the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company, at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets, was blown down yesterday afternoon by a strong wind, burying five carpenters at work on the third floor. John Daner, of Cincinnati, and Henry Wellinghoff, of Covington, were instantly killed, both being shockingly mangled; Frank Jones, of Cincinnati, died in a few minutes, and Jack Steringer, of Cincinnati, expired after reaching the Hospital; a carpenter named Plump was seriously hurt, and John Wolynder slightly.

Theodore Thomas's orchestral concerts, which closed at Cincinnati last night, have been a decided success.

The new two-cent daily, the Cincinnati *Morning Leader*, will make its first appearance today. Geo. M. Sellers is managing editor.

French war vessels continue to cruise off the Cuban coast for the pupose of intercepting German steamers.

Benj. Howard, eighty-two years old, was found murdered, on Saturday morning, near his dwelling, three miles from Westfort, Mass. He was shot through the body and his head and right leg were cut off with an ax. An attempt had been made to bury the body, which was found in the woods. There is no clue to the murderer.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER RAILROAD WAR.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Hoboken was excited yesterday by the rumors of another railroad war with the Erie on one hand and property owners on the other. About a year ago the Erie road laid a track through Seventeenth street. The Upper Hoboken City Council ordered the company to take up the track, and gave it six months to do it in. The road, instead of obeying the order, appropriated the other lands and prepared to lay two additional tracks. The Erie road has a branch in Weehawken, where live stock is kept and delivered, and their business having largely increased, the Erie managers recently made preparations to lay two new tracks to-day. A peremptory order from Council to remove its track, and an injunction from the Court restraining it from laying others, is to be served upon the Erie road.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE CONSPIRACY CASE.

NEW YORK, December 5.—In the Erie vs Ramsey suit, at the conclusion of the examination of witnesses, a brief argument ensued between the counsel, when Judge Barnard said when in December last he granted an injunction he regarded it as a temporary affair. The evidence as it had been laid before him had failed to show that Ramsey had been guilty of any conspiracy, and the same remark he would make in reference to Mr. Tailer. As to Grasbeck he was not certain, and he would therefore take the papers, examine them, and render a decision in the morning. As to Dorman B. Eaton, the Judge said there was some testimony tending to show conspiracy on his part, and he would hold the case for further consideration.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

A New York dispatch gives some new features in the proposed reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The plan contemplates the sale of the road and the issuance of new mortgages to cover the securities. A joint company is to be established in this country for the benefit of European stockholders. Ten million five hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds are to be issued in place of the first divisional bonds of the road; seven millions in place of the second divisional bonds, and twenty-two million five hundred thousand in place of the consolidated bonds, making a total of forty millions. The total indebtedness of the road now outstanding is, in round numbers, fifty-eight millions of dollars, and the proposed new capital is fixed at sixty millions. The road is to be purchased by General George B. McClellan, Hon. G. H. Thurman and Wm. Butler Duncan of New York city, and is to be managed by them. General McClellan is to be President of the company for three years. All the old creditors are to be secured, and the road to be freed from debt at the earliest possible moment. In order to avoid further complications with the Erie road, the road is to be built from New York city to Buffalo. A portion of the work has already been done on this route—Sir Morton Peto having been engaged upon it up to the time of his failure. The Atlantic and Great Western will form a connection with this new road from Salamanca, and thereby secure a through route of their own. A narrow guage rail is contemplated in connection with the entire route between New York and Dayton, Ohio.

NEW NARROW GAUGE ROAD.

The Lebanon *Courier* says: A number of gentlemen of Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg and Allentown are making arrangements to build a two feet six inch gauge railroad from Allentown via Reading and Lebanon to Harrisburg, running along the Tulpehocken and Swatara creeks, for the purpose of carrying local freights and passengers. They purpose using the Farley engines on a narrow track, as the cost of construction and equipment is only one-third that of the wide gauge roads of 4 feet 8 inches. The speed on these roads is from 20 to 25 miles an hour and freight can be carried at 1 cent per ton per mile, and yield a handsome revenue upon the investment. These roads are used extensively in Wales and in many places on the continent, in Australia and in Canada. In the latter place they are now building a road of this kind a distance of 120 miles. The Pacific Railroad Company are employed building one a distance of ninety miles as a tributary to their main road.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY LINE.

The President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad says, in his annual report: "The second track between Bridgeport and Mechanicsburg, a distance of eight miles, will be completed the present season; new passenger station houses have been built at Bridgeport and Hagerstown: the new passenger engine, Col. O. N. Lull, cost $2,465 82; the grading of the extension, from Hagerstown to the Potomac, is about completed; the work on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad is about one-half done, and will be completed by the 1st of April next: its length is 25 miles. One hundred and fifty tons of steel rails have been purchased, and about 800 tons more will be required during the next year. Two more additional passenger cars will be built."

MARTINSBURG AND POTOMAC.

We are gratified to learn, says the Berkeley (West Virginia) *Union*, from Mr. Faulkner, that his recent visit to Pennsylvania has been satisfactory, and that the Pennsylvania companies are acting in the most perfect good faith in their co-operation with our improvement. He expects to have the road under contract before Christmas, and much of the work done during the winter. He has no doubt the section from the river to Martinsburg will be completed by the close of next summer, and cars running to this place. It is the intention of the Northern companies so soon as the road is completed to Martinsburg, in addition to the regular mail train, to have an express train, leaving Martinsburg every evening, with all the comforts of sleeping cars, and landing the passengers in New York or Philadelphia that night.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was held in Richmond on Thursday. The report of President Huntington shows that the affairs of the Company are in a flourishing condition, and states that the entire lines to the Ohio river will be completed and in running order by July, 1872. This road, when finished, will give Cincinnati the shortest possible route to the Atlantic. The report gives the total receipts for the year ending September 30 at $607,325 27, and the total expenses $617,439 03, making the net receipts $9,886 24. The following Board of Directors for the ensuing year was unanimously elected: C. P. Huntington, A. A. Lowe, W. H. Aspinwall, Richard Irving and Wm. B. Hatch, of New York; H. C Parsons, of West Virginia; and John Echols, Wm. C. Wickham and Joseph R. Anderson, of Virginia.

BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON ROAD.

The Cameron county *Press* says: "It is rumored on the streets that the stock for the building of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad is all taken—that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has taken $100,000, the Philadelphia and Erie Land Company $100,000, and the Cameron Coal Company, which has recently been re-organized, $100,000. If all this be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, the entire balance of the road will be placed under contract before the first of March next, and pushed forward to an early completion."

MISCELLANOUS.

—The Monroe (W. Va.) *Register* says there is a report current there that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and other wealthy patrons of the Virginia Valley Railroad have an agent in Monroe county who is examining a route for the extension of that road down the valleys of Potts and Indian creeks, thence on through Tazewell to the Cumberland Gap, continuing to Memphis, Tennessee. The report states that this is a favorite project of the Baltimore capitalists.

—A general order has been issued by the New York Central Railroad Company reducing the wages of the workmen all along the line from twelve to ten shillings per day through the winter.

—Efforts are being made to build a railroad from Ligonier to some point on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Latrobe. Over two-thirds of the necessary money has been subscribed and the friends of the enterprise are hopeful of its completion at an early day.

—The Bucks county *Intelligencer* says it is rumored that the Chester Valley Railroad, between Norristown and Downingtown, will soon be in the market, and will be purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; that company will then build a road from Norristown to Lambertville, and thence to New York. The Chester Valley is now leased by the Reading company.

—A new railroad to be called the Lackawanna and Susquehanna, has been put under contract, and it is expected to be finished in nine months. It will form an important link in the northern extension of the Delaware and Hudson Company's improvements. It is twenty-one and a half miles in length, and forms a connection with the Jefferson Railroad, one and a half miles south of Landboro', whence it forms a connection with the Albany and Susquehanna at Nineveh.

—The North Pacific Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly. On the 1st inst. a mile and a half of track was laid, and the contractor expects to lay two miles a day. The engineers have discovered vast veins of coal on the line of the road in the valley of the Missouri, sufficient to furnish fuel for locomotives over the woodless portions of the route.

—The consolidation of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad with the Northern Pacific virtually leaves St. Paul as the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific road, and makes the through route from New York to Puget Sound—both for freight and passengers when the road is completed—that by way of Chicago and St. Paul. The Chicago *Post* thinks this will put an end to Duluth's pretensions to rival Chicago, and says: "At all events, the Northern Pacific is now to run from the Pacific Ocean to St. Paul. We even doubt whether it will be possible to maintain inviolate Mr. Jay Cooke's contract to render Duluth the supply depot for the Northern Pacific during the coming five years, now that St. Paul becomes the more convenient and eligible base."

—James F. Joy has agreed to complete and put in running order the Detroit and Howell Railroad, from Detroit to Howell, by September 1 next, and to Lansing by the following June. Consolidation with the Lansing and Ionia road is expected, and the further extension of the route to tap the Grand Rapids and Indiana line.

—An air-line railroad has been projected from Knoxville, Tenn., to St. Louis, thus giving the latter city direct connection with Charleston, S. C., her nearest seaport. The projectors of this road say: Over the proposed road North Carolina would find a ready market for her rosins and tar. East Tennessee's facilities for manufacturing would then be appreciated, and her never failing abundance of fruits would fill your markets. Egypt, in Illinois, and the Green river bottoms, extending across the entire State of Kentucky from southeast to northeast, would be brought within a few hours of a market for their grain and hogs, mules and horses, while the Cumberland, Smoky and Chilhower mountains would furnish an everlasting supply of lumber, coal, iron, copper, zinc, silver and gold." The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad would do as much for Pittsburgh as it is claimed this project would do for St. Louis.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Activity in the Oil Country—Permanent Improvements in the Towns and Cities—The Cranberry Coal Fields—Developments at Sage Run and Vicinity—The Excitement at Franklin Dying Out—The "Corner" in Oil—The New York Market—The Lady McCray Well—Matters at Parker's Landing and Armstrong Run, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 3, 1870.

The drawbacks of low prices and an unusually large production, have not materially retarded the prosperity of the petroleum region for 1870. Great activity prevails in all the principal producing localities, and the amount of building and other permanent improvements in the towns and cities, surpass any previous period.

Our own and Venango City are in no wise behind in the race. Scores of new buildings have been erected in this locality, many of which would be highly creditable to much older places. The unusual facilities provided by this railroad centre have attracted the attention of capitalists, and by another season large investments will be made in this place and vicinity. Two parties have purchased ground at Siverleyville, adjoining the borough, for refineries, and the erection of the same, it is stated, will soon be commenced. Both will be large establishments. Lockhart & Frew are building a 15,000 barrel iron tank at the same place.

A large party of our business men and citizens started on an excursion to the coal mines of the Cranberry Coal Company, Wednesday afternoon. The lands of this company, comprising 1,300 acres, are located on the head of Sage Run, four and a half miles from Venango City. The coal deposit consists of about nine feet of workable coal, in three separate veins. During the year the company have built a new road, laid with heavy T rail, from Venango City, where direct connection is made with all the railroads of the oil region, to their mines. They have also made such other improvements as were necessitated by the largely increasing demand for their coal. The present capacity is about two hundred tons per day. Even this supply is found inadequate, and facilities for a still larger supply are being prepared. The mines are located 540 feet above the level of the Allegheny, affording an excellent gravity road from the mines to the terminus at Venango City. This coal is extensively used by both railroads and those engaged in development, and is also suitable for household purposes. The Company have spared neither labor nor expense in the improving of the working condition of their mines, or providing shipping facilities. A five foot vein of excellent fire clay underlays a greater portion of the company's lands. They have everything in good condition, and judging from the rapid increase of their business traffic, are on the high road to continued prosperity. And their success will add largely to the growing prosperity of our thriving city, and give us an ample supply of much needed fuel at our very doors.

Recent petroleum developments on and adjoining Sage Run, are exciting much attention. The wells of the Collins Bros., on Slate Run, just adjoining, have been producing for some time, and these parties are drilling several new ones. An old well, on the lands owned by H. L. McCance and C. L. Morse, Sr., of this place, was torpedoed a few days since, and is now producing at the rate of fifteen barrels per day. All indications point to this as the starting point of a new oil field, extending over a greater portion of Cranberry and Pinegrove townships. Developments near the Burning Well, on East Sandy, are promising, and several wells are nearly ready to test in that locality. The Franklin oil field excitement is dying out very fast. Labor is generally abundant, but a number of competent coal miners could obtain constant employment at the mines of the Cranberry Coal Company, whose offices are located at Venango City. An organized effort is being made by producers to lessen the present disproportionate rate, as compared with prices obtainable for oil, of production and development, and if they can accomplish anything in this line, they will add greatly to the permanence of the general business. X.

THE "CORNER" ON THE UPPER CREEK.

The Titusville *Herald* of Saturday says: The "Corner" in oil, to which we referred yesterday, has not assumed any new aspect. Each party is watching the other. The "Bulls" claim that they have one thousand cars at their disposal to take the oil they have bought. The question as to what constitutes a "delivery of oil" under the contracts now maturing is exciting no little interest. The sellers wish to deliver by giving "Pipe Company orders." The buyers insist on a fulfillment of the contracts to the strict letter, that is, "free on board cars." Just at this particular time the raising of the tariff on oil from White Oaks to the Upper Road, thirty cents per barrel, has a significance.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* of December 2 says: Private dispatches received yesterday from the oil country, by several of the largest operators in this market, announced that nearly all the "calls" for all the year that have not hitherto been taken, and a majority of the buyers' options for all the year that are still outstanding were to be demanded yesterday. In consequence of the expectation that the calls and buyers' options would then be demanded, the market opened yesterday morning at $3 15 ℔ barrel for the Upper Road delivery, which was five cents above the closing price of Wednesday evening, and during the afternoon sales were reported on the Upper Road at $3 50, with sellers holding for $3 80.

There is a custom which has recently become prevalent throughout the oil regions of doing business on the "night markets." The producers and dealers in that country are very liberal patrons of the telegraph for business purposes. Those of Titusville, Oil City, Petroleum Center and other places meet in the evening at the Exchanges of their respective towns and by means of the telegraph, transact business with each other quite as satisfactorily, and generally much more briefly, than they do through personal interviews.

There has been, lately, more commercial business done at the night meetings than during the day. Owing to this fact, and to the other fact that many parties holding calls and buyers' options are never willing, under such circumstances, to tell until the latest moment when they will demand their oil, or whether they will take it or not, it is impossible for any one to give even an approximately correct estimate of the sales of crude oil made at the region yesterday or last night. It would, indeed, be difficult for any one to guess within 50,000 of the number of barrels of crude oil now due that were sold all the year on calls and buyers' options; but the enormous and steady increase of production during the past five months, together with the knowledge that from June 1st till October 1st, the yield is always relatively larger than any other months, have induced the general belief that the number of calls and buyer's options now outstanding includes a very large aggregate of oil, particularly in view of the fact that those which have been demanded for all the year since the first of July have been very few, owing to the conviction that the vast and continuous increase of production would render it the true policy of all "shorts" to defer calling for their oil until this increase had lowered the prices.

THE LADY M'CRAY WELL.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The "Lady McCray well," better known as the "Ladies well," was doing one hundred and fifty barrels last evening. It is on the outside of the other wells of this prolific farm, and seems to open new tract of undeveloped territory. The well is eight hundred and sixty-five feet deep, with forty-three feet of sand rock. The fortunate owners of the well are a party of ladies of the Crittenden House. The owner of the land interest is Mrs. James S. McCray.

ARMSTRONG OIL FIELD.

We learn from the East Brady *Independent* that the Meldren Reserve well, which fell off largely in production, was cleaned out in the early part of last week, and on Wednesday it was flowing at the rate of 400 barrels per day. The James well is now producing 150 barrels per day. The Jennings Brothers well is producing at about its usual rate. The Scarsdale well is about completed, with a good show for oil. On the Clark farm one well is being drilled, and rigs are being put up for two more.

PARKER'S LANDING.

The Walnut, the first producing well on the Milford farm, is 907 feet deep, and has averaged fifteen barrels per day since it started. The Della May well, on the same farm, pumps fifteen barrels per day. It is 1,076 feet deep, and has never been topedoed. The Philadelphia well is down 150 feet, with the tools fast. On the Robinson farm the Ela well is being drilled, having reached a depth of 412 feet. The Salem well, same farm, was finished about the middle of September, but as yet has produced no oil, although it has been torpedoed.

THE only paying tin mines in the United States are at Temeschal, San Bernardino county, California. Though the one yields sixty per cent. of tin and was discovered eleven years ago it has never been worked because various contestants were on the coasts trying to obtain the five league grant containing the mines. First in 1854, Serrano, a native Californian, claimed the land before the Land Commissioners, and was rejected. Abel Srams bought the claim of Serrano's widow and the United States District Court confirmed it; but his opponents took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which went against him, and declared the claim public property. Meanwhile Pioch & Co., of San Francisco, got a title to the San Francisco ranche, about twenty-six miles from Temeschal, and now they are trying before the Land Commissioners to float this grant over the tin mine property. This tin mine, if worked, would be scarcely less valuable than the McGarrahan grant, and it is to be expected that swindling claimants should struggle hard to get possession of it, while these two prominent cases are a suggestive revelation of the wrongs of the land office business.

A FEW YEARS ago buyers would not go to Boston because the competion in carriage was wholly to and from New York, and did not extend into New England. During the last six months it has been just the other way: Boston has been the focus of the sharpest competition, and merchandise has repeatedly left New York for the East in order to find the cheapest road to the West. So, again, of all points out of the line of competition. Certain Railroad companies have, as a regular thing, carried goods a hundred or two miles further to a competing point for less than half of the amount they exacted for delivering the same article at the nearer point not touched by another road. Such a system of extortion is, of course, ruinous to local enterprise.

SEVERAL large New York capitalists are said to be engaged in an effort to obtain a Congressional subsidy in favor of a new line of American built steamers to Hayti, Santiago de Cuba, Kingston and other West Indian ports, subsidies being expected from Great Britain and Hayti also. Besides this are several other schemes for new American steamer lines from New York to Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean ports, many of which now trade with us only *via* England and Germany. Railroads are increasing in the northern South American States, and it is proposed to take advantage of the improved facilities for trade they will offer. A line of two steamers to the Orinoco river has done so well that the owner has sent a large steamer to Venezuela and is about to add two more.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Gent's Furnishing Goods House—Putnam's.
- Soap, Soap—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
- Bankrupt Notice—A. C. Murdoch.
- Election Notice—Citizens' Insurance Company.
- Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
- Residence for Rent—366 Ridge street.
- Boarding—154 Second avenue.
- Lecture—Prof. O. S. Fowler.
- Dividend—Ralston Oil Company.
- Consultation and Advice—O. S. Fowler.
- Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
- Great Fur House—Wm. Fleming & Co.
- For Coughs—Brown's Broncial Troches.
- Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
- Mercantile Library Hall—Theodore Thomas' Concerts.
- Opera House—Fritz.
- Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh.
- Trimble's Varieties Theater.
- Ærated Crackers—Marvin's.
- Removal—Tiffany & Co., New York.
- Cream Ale—Pier. Dannals & Co.
- Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
- Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
- Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
- Ærated Crackers—Marvin's.
- Store for Rent—M. McGonnigle.
- Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
- Engines, Tools, Machinery—Jno. S. Schultze.
- 100 Coal Miners Wanted—Taylor & Fallows.
- Pittsburgh Nickel Plating Works.
- For the Teeth—Sozodont.
- Spalding's Glue.
- Vick's Floral Guide for 1871—James Vick.
- Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.
- Building Lots—Mellon Bros.
- Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
- Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.

THE Prussian military system is no respector of persons. The following men of science are now serving in the army: Dr. Beneke, of Konigsberg, a distinguished microscopist; Dr. Gruenhagen, Professors Wagner, Burow, Mocker, Jacobson, of the same university; Busch, of Bonn; Willms, of Berlin; and Jacobson, of Tubingen. From the universities of Berlin, Gottengen, Halle, Kiel, and many others, some professors, and nearly all the students fit to bear arms, have become soldiers. Count Bismarck himself is in the army, and we have reason to believe that Dr. Sintenis, Dr. Elder, Herr v. Seebach, and members of the Cologne Chamber of Commerce, including the "wealthiest and most noted merchants of Rhineland," have also entered the army. Herr von Gersdorff, the former Prussian Consul General in Egypt, is a landwehr captain in the same brigade in which at least one of the six Sanscrit scholars is serving. During the battles about Metz, the only son of Secretary Count Itzenputz was killed while serving as a private. Count Bismark's two sons were present at the same engagements; the one who served in the ranks was severely wounded. The son of the Minister of War, Von Roon, has also been either killed or badly wounded.

A NUMBER of scientific and medical experts in New York have just organized the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates. Resolutions were adopted, offered by Dr Parish, of Media, Pa., declaring drunkenness to be a disease, inheritable or acquirable, and curable under proper treatment; that it should be recognized as such by the law, and that every large city should have a temporary and every State a permanent asylum for inebriates. Some interesting and instructive statistics were read from various institutions for the benefit of the victims of alcohol, which clearly proved that the majority of drunkards are made between the thirtieth and fortieth years of human life. A communication from the inmates of the Philadelphia Sanatarium for Drunkards complained that inebriates are made the victims of a kind of social ostracism, and used as examples of the terrible results of vice, by the pulpit and the press; and that, having lost their position in society, are especially in need of some place of refuge from the paths of vice.

THE total receipts of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of November amount to $8,957,238 against only $5,746,185. That the importations have far exceeded the requirements of the trade is shown by the fact that the stock in bond has been increased $816,812 since last month—the entries for warehousing having exceeded the withdrawals by that amount. For the eleven months ended with November, the imports also show a considerable increase as compared with the same period of the two previous years, being $101,-564,288, against $90,957,638, in 1869, and $77,389,326 in 1868. The most noticeable increase has been in the entries for consumption of woolen, cotton, and silk fabrics, the increase in woolens alone amounting to upwards of $4,000,000.

TWENTY-THREE railroad subsidy bills, which had passed the Senate, remained on the Speaker's table at the close of the last session, and the House will be crowded into action upon them. Besides these are many more in the Senate and in the committees of the two Houses, and the friends of the schemes hope to rush most of them through Congress during the short session. Let Congress take strong ground against any hurry in legislation upon these matters, and refuse to support any railroad bill, however just, for the careful consideration of which ample time is not allowed.

MUCH anxiety is expressed in Belgium in consequence of the precarious condition of the metal trade, arising from the exhaustion of the metal bearings of the country and the high price of transportation from abroad. The failure of the armistice between Prussia and France has depressed the coal interest of the country.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 5.—Arrived—Shannon, New Orleans; Anna, Memphis; the Anna brought 1,100 bales of cotton for Cincinnati. She will remain at Portland until the opening of the canal, and then leave for Cincinnati. Departed—Abeona, Memphis. Boats will not be able to pass through the canal before Thursday evening. The river is rising slowly, with forty five inches in the chute, and eight feet on Portland bar. Heavy wind since 11 A. M.; cloudy.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 5.—River falling with thirty inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair but windy. Departed—Eda Hughes, Evansville.

Fatal Accident at Massillon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., December 5, 1870.—During a severe wind storm this afternoon, part of the roof was blown off the Station House at this place, killing a man named Wallace Bingham, a resident of Massillon, and severely injuring Loomis Brigham, of Canton.

INFORMATION MADE.—Chief Hague yesterday morning lodged complaint against Henry Pollitt for adultery, and this morning he will have a hearing on that, and also on the charge of stealing $50 from Coarley Gallagher. The particulars were mentioned yesterday.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111.

NEW YORK, December 5—P. M.

GOLD

Not very active; opened at 111¼, declined to 110⅞ and closing at 111. One to 6 per cent. was paid for carrying and 1@2 per cent. borrowing. Clearances, $17,-000,000.

MONEY.

Money easier at 6@7 ℔ cent.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange 108⅞.

GOVERNMENTS

Very dull. Prices have not changed since morning.

Coupons, 1881	113¼	5-20s 1867	109¾
5-20s 1862	107¼	5-20s 1868	109¾
5-20s 1864	107¼	10-40s	106¼
5-20s 1865	106⅞	Currency 6s	110⅞
5-20s 1865, new	109¼		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and unchanged.

Missouris	92¾	Virginia, old	63½
Tennessees, old	60	North Carolina, old	47
Tennessees, new	59½	North Carolina, new	25½
Virginias, new	63¾		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened steady after first call, declined ⅛, but later in the day advanced from ⅛@⅝, on the leading shares.

Western Union Tel	44¾	Northwestern	81
Quicksilver	5	Do preferred	89¾
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	111
Do preferred	9¾	N. J. Central	105¾
Adams Express	65	St. Paul	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo	31¼	Do preferred	81½
A. M. U. Express	46	Wabash	51½
United States Express	34½	Do preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	42¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
N. Y. Central	94¼	Terre Haute	[illegible]
N. Y. Central Scrip	88¾	Do preferred	51
Erie	23¼	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	47	Chicago and Alton	115
Harlem	131½	Do preferred	117
Do preferred	[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Reading	101¾	C. C. & C	[illegible]
Michigan Central	120	Burlington & Quincy	154
Cleve & Pitts	104½	Lake Shore	[illegible]
		Illinois Central	135

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 5, 1870.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Firm; No 2 spring $1 06 cash or seller December; $1 06⅛, seller last half the month; this afternoon firmer, at $1 06¾@1 07, cash or seller December $1 07⅝, seller last half the month.

CORN—Firm; old No 2 mixed 53c.

OATS—Firm and advanced ¼c, at 38¼c.

RYE—No 2 quiet at 67¼@68c.

BARLEY—No 2 steady but dull at 78@78½c.

HIGHWINES—Strong at 83c for wood and 83½c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $18 75, seller December or January. Lard 11½c.

HOGS—Dressed 25c higher at $7 75; live active and easier at $6 25@6 50.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 50@5 95.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 5—Cotton dull and lower; middling upland 15¼c. Flour quiet; superfine $5 00@5 25; extra $5 95; good to choice $6@6 35; extra Ohio $5 90@6 35. Whisky 89½@90c. Wheat in speculative demand and higher; spring $1 36@1 39; old $1 37; Canada $1 38; red and amber $1 45@1 46; State $1 44@1 46. Rye quiet. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn dull and declined; mixed 74@78c; yellow 74@80c. Oats declined; Western, 60@61c; Ohio, 61@62c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet. Coffee dull; quotations. Sugar—Cuba, 9¾@10c; Porto Rico, 10@10¾c. Rice, 7@7½c. Crude Petroleum, 12@12½c; refined, 23@23½c. Provisions quiet; Mess pork, $22 50; new, $20@21 25; hams 12@16c; shoulders, 8¾@9c; long clear middles, 11@11½. Lard, 12¾@13c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LATEST—Flour in speculative demand and higher; shipping grades $5 80@6 00. Wheat advanced; spring $1 37@1 39; red amber $1 40@1 46. Corn dull; western 66@81c; Corn heavy; mixed 74@75c. Beef firm. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon steady and in fair export demand. Lard 13c for December. Eggs unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Dry goods—Market inactive and steady at the prices quoted by agents Saturday last; 10½c for Gloucester; 11c for Dunnells. In those of leading jobbers' agents are unchanged at 10½c for Gloucester and 11c for Dunnells. In view of the prices of printing cloths, printers contemplate advancing prints to 11c. Lancaster Ginghams, 15c; Glasgow, 14c. Cotton bags are reduced; Stark A, 35c; C, 30c; Amoskeag, 30c; Ontario A, 31c; Great Falls A, 35c; American A, 30c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 5.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; amber Michigan $1 32; No 1 red Wabash $1 24; No 2, $1 19; No 3, $1 09; No 1 amber Illinois $1 30; rejected red $1. Corn dull and declined 2@3c; new high mixed, 47c; new corn, 45c; new yellow, 49c. Oats dull; No 1, 44c; No 2, 43c; Michigan 43½c. Cloverseed steady at $6 05. Hogs steady at $7 50@8, dividing on 200 lbs; light, $7.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—Flour dull and nominal; Ohio and Indiana $6 00@7 25. Wheat—dull and unchanged; Indiana red $1 40; Ohio $1 34; amber $1 45. Rye 93c. Corn dull and declining; yellow 81@85c; new 72@75c. Oats unchanged. Provisions dull and declining. Crude petroleum 15¾c; refined 23½c. Whisky quiet.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 5.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; white 72c. Oats dull and declined at 48@50c. Rye unchanged. Provisions neglected and unsettled. Whisky firm at 89@90c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 5—Cotton dull; low middling, 13½c. Bulk Meat—Shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 12½c; clear ribbed, 11c. Lard, 12½c. Rump pork, $15. Corn, 70c. Oats, 60c. Wheat, $1@1 15. Flour, $4 50@6.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	11:23 P. M.	4:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	29 75	29.55	29 55
Change since last report	−15	−20	0.0
Thermometer	39°	61°	47°
Change in 24 hours	7°	5°	0°
Direction of wind	E	S	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Character of wind reduced, Beaufort scale, approximately	A	C	G
Rainfall since last report in inches			
State of weather	3	2	4

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; D, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H. violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

THE Board of Health meets this afternoon.

GLYCERINE OF ROSES.—The best thing out for chapped faces, hands and lips. Try it. "A."

RELIEF FOR THE GERMANS.—It is estimated that the German citizens of Allegheny county have contributed $25,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded in the Prussian armies.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Christopher and Jane Giping were charged before Deputy Mayor Nichols with keeping a disorderly house on Eighteenth street. Warrant issued.

LARCENY OF BRICK.—A man named McMunn was accused yesterday before Alderman Taylor by Thomas Keefe, of appropriating to his own use about three thousand brick. Held for a hearing.

PERSONAL.—Mayor Banks, and the other distinguished citizens of Baltimore who have been in our city since Thursday last, guests of the Connellsville Railroad Company, left for their homes last evening.

AWARD MADE.—The referees in the case of Snodgrass & Co. vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have made an award in favor of the plaintiffs for about one-half of their claim. The amount in dispute was $58,000.

COMMITTED.—John Mozler and Jas. Thomas, charged with the larceny of a barrel of whisky from the Monongahela wharf, mentioned yesterday, acknowledged their guilt and were committed for trial.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Thirty-three deaths are reported in the city for the week ending December 4th, four occurring from consumption, four from convulsions, seven from scarlet fever and four from typhoid fever. Sixteen were children.

STITT vs. HUIDEKOPER.—Mr. Stitt, plaintiff in the above case, was examined before Commissioner Gamble yesterday. He denied that he had ever attempted to tamper with the jury.

LARCENY OF TOBACCO.—Alderman McMaster's yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a lad named Thomas Henry, charged with stealing tobacco from John Barb, corner of Webster avenue and Washington streets.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Michael Cavenagh, Jno. Fritz and Alex. Killen, boys, were committed yesterday for the larceny of twenty-eight dollars worth of jewelry from the store of John Hindley, No. 40 Ninth street. They will have a hearing t-day.

DR. O'LEARY delivers his last free lecture to-night, Tuesday, instead of Wednesday, as advertised yesterday, at Lafayette Hall. Subject, "Brain and Nerves, Headache, Backache, Neuralgia, Fidgets, &c."

PETTY CHARGE.—Assault and battery was the charge made yesterday, before Alderman Nubert, against R. A. and Charles Morrison, on oath of J. W. Benson. The parties entered bail for a hearing.

SPECIMENS OF BROWN MARBLE.—We were shown yesterday, in the office of the President of the Connellsville Railroad Company, some very fine brown marble taken from quarries on the line of the extension to Cumberland. It is most beautiful when polished.

FREE LECTURES.—Rev. Geo. P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, will deliver the first of a series of free lectures in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening. Subject: "Educated Failures." The rooms of the Association should be filled as the lecture is very interesting.

THE BELLEVERNON RAILROAD.—We understand that a sufficient sum of money has been subscribed to insure the organization of the Bellevernon Railroad Company, which is to be operated as a branch road in connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—A young man named Helden, living in Brownstown, was charged before Alderman Donaldson with having embezzled two hundred dollars in money, the proceeds of sales of prize packages, which he obtained as agent for Latta & Co. He was held in one thousand dollars for a further hearing Wednesday afternoon.

A PHENOMENON.—We were visited with a thunder storm yesterday evening, the lightning being quite sharp and vivid. The rain fell fast, and high winds prevailed for some time. A thunder storm in December, with a temperature as mild as April, is not often experienced in this latitude. The weather for the past two or three weeks has been truly remarkable.

AN UNPAID BILL.—Anna Smullen appeared before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday and alleged that a young man named Norris Morrison had incurred a boarding bill at her house to the amount of thirty-five dollars, which he had been allowed to do only by stating he had money in bank which he could not draw out at present. It was afterwards learned that he had no bank account, hence the suit.

SOMERSET AND MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.—Counsellor Hugus, who attended the dinner of the Connellsville Railroad Directors yesterday, stated if the citizens of Pittsburgh would subscribe $10,000, he would insure the completion of the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad, which is to be operated in connection with the Connellsville road. Mr. Hugus said the Somerset branch would be one of the Connellsville road's best feeders.

POCKET RELIEVED.—Two men named Francis Quinn and Francis Mullin were enjoying the cup in a tavern on Penn avenue, Saturday night, and it fell on Quinn to settle the bill, which he cheerfully agreed to do. He put his hand in his pocket, when lo! he discovered that his pocket-book, which contained nineteen dollars, was missing. Suspecting his companion of the theft, an information for larceny was made against him before Alderman Herron who will investigate the case.

A FAMILY POISONED.—Some three or four days ago Captain Adam Poe, a well known steamboat man, residing at Georgetown, Beaver county, purchased a quantity of poison, which he mixed with some meal for the purpose of poisoning rats. By some mishap the meal was put back into the sack, and afterwards made into food, of which all the family partook. All were affected, and some of them very seriously, but they recovered under proper medical treatment, and are now out of all danger.

LECTURE.—This (Tuesday) evening Rev. Geo. P. Hays, President of Jefferson College, will deliver a lecture in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The subject, "Educated Failures," is one well suited to the versatile talent of the lecturer. He is too well known in this community to require any word of commendation at our hands. The lecture will begin at eight o'clock. Admission free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CITY HALL.—The fair and festival now in progress at City Hall—for the benefit of Pennsylvania avenue M. E. Church—is as it should be, well patronized. The dinners served by the ladies cannot be excelled, and we would say that all those who desire to spend a pleasant evening should not fail to go to the fair this and to-morrow night, at which time they will close.

THE NEW MEDIUM SINGER.—The new Singer Machine, between the large manufacturing and the family machines, fills a want which has been felt by thousands. This is the latest machine made by the Singer Company, and will command an immense sale. All the lighter grades of manufacturing can be done on this machine, as can also the lightest family work. Call on the agents, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street, and see it work. No canvassers are employed.

Internal Revenue Report.

The following is an abstract of the collections of Internal Revenue in the Twenty-second District for the month of November, 1870:

Total collection on spirits	$29,423 39
Total collection on tobacco	28,745 46
Total collection on fermented liquors	9,974 92
Total collection on banks and bankers	3,761 86
Total collection on gross receipts	15,940 19
Total collection on sales	26,112 49
Total collection on special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	1,562 45
Total collection on income	3,238 85
Total collection on legacies	1,250 58
Total collection on succession	1,339 22
Total collection on articles in schedule A	69 00
Total collection on gas	2,377 45
Total penalties, &c., collected	1,272 25
Total collections	$111,135 67

OUR WATER WORKS.

The New Lowrie Pumping Engine—Its Capacity—The Great Economy in Fuel, Etc.

Saturday afternoon the Water Committee of Councils visited the reservoir for the purpose of examining the late improvements, and to witness the workings of the new pumping engine, the invention of our ingenious townsman, Mr. Jos. L. Lowry. This engine has so many new principles as to differ almost entirely from the ordinary pumping engine. We have not space to detail the mechanical points of difference, but the substantial results achieved by Mr. Lowry are that his engine performs from three to four times the work of the ordinary engine, and a third more than the best Cornish engine. This fact was made jolly apparent in the sixty hours' test to which the engine had been subjected. The new engine is doing all the old engine did, with less than one-third the fuel, thus effecting an immense saving, since the bills for coal are enormous, owing to the great quantity consumed. The engine is properly denominated a "double plunger pumping engine," and is supplied with a horizontal cylinder twenty-six inches diameter and eight feet stroke. The cylinder contains an improved cut-off, the invention of Mr. James Rees, which works admirably. There are two single acting plunger pumps, working vertically in a pit thirty-six feet below the level of the cylinder. Each pump in eighteen and three-quarter inches diameter, with six feet three inches stroke. The pumps discharge one hundred and seventy-eight gallons at each revolution of the engine. At nine revolutions per minute, the engine will raise 2,314,224 gallons at the upper reservoir (234 feet elevation), in the course of twenty-four hours. The engine can be worked up to twelve revolutions per minute. The engine is a great success, and Mr. Lowry has made it much heavier and stronger than the contract called for. It was built by Mr. James Rees, and is of the best workmanship. It will cost about $20,000.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Jury Trials Resumed in the Quarter Sessions, District and Common Pleas.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The December term of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, etc., began yesterday, Judge Sterrett presiding.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury is composed of the following gentlemen:

T. Scandreth, Foreman,	James Montooth,
J. T. Brown,	Samuel McClure,
H. G. Edmundson,	John McKnight,
Henry T. Eggers,	Thomas Park,
J. H. Grenet,	N. P. Sawyer,
George Gerst,	H. Sample,
David Hiloads,	James Shepard,
Wm. Beasley,	C. P. Whiston,
John Megraw,	John Walter.
H. M. Long.	

Judge Sterrett, after the Grand Jury had been sworn, simply instructed them in regard to their duties, and did not enter upon the discussion of special matters. The Grand Jury then retired to their room.

REGISTER'S COURT.

The Register's Court was then opened, when Mr. Gray, Register, presented a large number of accounts, which were confirmed *nisi*.

CONSTABLES' RETURNS.

The constables of the several wards were then called and sworn, and their returns of the persons engaged in the sale of liquors were presented to the District Attorney. It is a remarkable fact that, after the most patient and searching inquiry, the District Attorney could learn of but two or three instances in the county in which liquors are sold on Sunday, and without license!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO JURORS.

Judge Sterrett announced that hereafter when jurors answered in the morning, and then failed to answer when their names were called during the day, they would not be allowed compensation for that day. A great many jurors are in the habit of answering in the morning, and then dodging out, and remaining away for the balance of the day. The business of the Court is often delayed in consequence, and in order to remedy the evil the Judges have determined to "dock" the day's pay every time the juror fails to answer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Doyle was convicted of assault and battery, on oath of Mrs. Woods, residing near Saltzburg, on the Connellsville Railroad. The old lady stated that, in September last, Doyle came to her house, caught her by the neck, and choked her. It appears that the wife of the defendant who is separated from him, was living with Mrs. Woods, and he had called to see his child, which had been born after the separation, when Mrs. Woods ordered him to leave the house. He had been charged with a previous assault upon Mrs. Woods and in attempting to escape from the officer he broke his right leg below the knee. The leg was not set properly, and the man is now quite lame. He was convicted of the first assault, but in consideration of his crippled condition was let off easily on condition that he would not return to annoy his wife or Mrs. Woods. He did not keep his promise, and the Judge in this case sentenced him to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and undergo fifty days' imprisonment in the workhouse.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Henry Myers, an aged German, residing in Sewickley, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife. She testified that he beat and abused her repeatedly; struck her with sticks and clubs; kicked her; shook her and kept her in constant dread of her life. Her testimony was corroborated by other witnesses. Mrs. Myers is much younger than her husband, and he seems to be possessed with the hallucination that his wife is unfaithful to him, and wants to get rid of him. There was not a particle of evidence of this; but, on the other hand, this woman proved an excellent character. The jury convicted the defendant, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and give bail in $500 to keep the peace. In default, he was remanded to jail.

QUESTION DECIDED.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, Judge Stowe made the following order in the case of Joseph P. Padden, who, it will be remembered, was surrendered by his bail about two weeks ago. Defendant was sentenced in a case of desertion, to pay his wife so much per week, and it, seems, complied with the order of Court for two years. At the expiration of that time his bail surrendered him. R. M. Gibson, Esq., counsel for Padden, raised the question whether the bail in such a case can surrender the principal. The order of Judge Stowe was as follows: "And now, December 3d, 1870, the defendant, Joseph P. Padden, is hereby discharged from arrest upon the bail piece issued in the above case, and also for the recognizance entered into for appearance under the arrest made on said bail piece." It would seem, therefore, that the bail cannot surrender the principal in a case of desertion.

THE OPENING OF BEDFORD AVENUE.

The matter of the opening of Bedford avenue was brought up in this Court on Saturday. Councils, it will be recollected, appointed viewers to assess the damages and benefits for opening and extending said avenue. These viewers made a report, which was confirmed by Councils. Exceptions were filed in Court, and the Court ordered the Clerk to certify the proceedings. They reported that the papers had been lost, whereupon the Court, at the instance of the City Attorney, appointed new viewers. The viewers appointed by Court, made a report of their proceedings and a new assessment. A number of persons interested filed exceptions, which were principally to the effect that the record did not show that Councils have acted in accordance with the law.

The Court were of opinion that all the papers showing the proceedings by Councils should have been returned to Court, and quashed the entire proceeding, and thence refer the matter back to Councils "to commence *de novo*."

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

- Com. vs. Wm. Taylor.
- Com. vs. George Couch.
- Com. vs. Hugh Geison.
- Com. vs. Alexander McClurg.
- Com. vs. Michael Dougherty.
- Com. vs. A. J. Bayless.
- Com. vs. John Walsh.
- Com. vs. G. H. Tower.
- Com. vs. Anna B. Patterson.
- Com. vs. Gottlieb H. Blaum.
- Com. vs. Emma Given.
- Com. vs. Fred. Bener and Hart.
- Com. vs. Smith Elkins.
- Com. vs. Thos. Wilson.
- Com. vs. Mollie Brooks.
- Com. vs. Philip Buzzang.
- Com. vs. Mary Parcell.
- Com. vs. John Adley.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The jury trials in this Court were resumed yesterday.

Duncan & Waughter vs. Geo. L. McClintock. Action for labor done and materials furnished in the construction of a house. The plaintiffs, who are contractors, claimed that they had done "extra work" to the amount of $90. Verdict for plaintiff, $7 84.

Alex Hammon vs. J. G. Danlavy, et al. Appeal from a judgment on Alderman McMaster's docket. Verdict for plaintiff, $82 29.

Philip Blumenschein vs. C. C. Smith. Action to recover for services rendered as leader of a band of music. Verdict for plaintiff of $43 05.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

- 20. Pittsburgh Truss Company vs. Adam Bepler.
- 21. Pittsburgh Truss Company vs. Simon Brahm.
- 22. County Allegheny vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
- 24. Sholes vs. Strasser.
- 26. Benton vs. J. P. Barr et al.
- 27. Collins vs. Smith.
- 28. Leibling vs. Riddle, Forel & Co.
- 33. Davidson vs. Tanner's Ex.
- 35. Ward vs. Summerville.
- 37. Hartman vs. Hodle & Neff.
- 38. Pack vs. Gordon et ux.
- 39. Bucher vs. Kaufman.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The jury trials in this Court were resumed yesterday.

McKee & Brothers vs. Duff. Action on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

- 4. Downer et al vs. Brown.
- 24½. McKee & Bro. vs. Duff.
- 23. Collins vs. Canfield.
- 24. Collins vs. Crow et al.
- 40. Bushnell, use, vs. Union Refined and Storing Co.
- 45. Miller et al vs. Harriett.
- 58. Orson & Co. vs. Schomaker.
- 65. Gistner vs. Kohl.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

HEAVY VERDICT.

In the case of J. B. Jones, assignee of William Burns, vs. the First National Bank of Clarion, issue in bankruptcy, previously reported, the jury on Saturday returned a verdict in plaintiff's favor for the sum of $15,557 10.

ACTION OF EJECTMENT.

Levi Haldeman et. al., vs. Josiah Stover and James Seba, action of ejectment for certain oil land in Cherry Tree township, Venango county, was the next case taken up. Verdict for the defendants.

Henry B. Goodyear, et al. vs. George W. Griswold and eight others. Bill in equity filed and motion made for a special injunction restraining defendants from infringing on patents in the vulcanite rubber line invented by plaintiffs. The Court fixed the first Monday of February as the time for hearing the motion.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE CITY TREASURY.

The Monthly Statement of the City Controller—The Receipts During November and Expenditures for October, Paid in November—Treasury Balance December 1st Together with Depository Account.

Our worthy City Controller, R. J. McGowin, Esq., and his assistant, J. R. Newman, Esq., places us under obligations for the following very full and complete report, or statement of the city finances on December 1st. Included in it will be found the revenue for November, warrants countersigned during the month, treasury balance December 1st, and also the depositary account on same date.

REVENUE ACCOUNTED FOR BY CITY TREASURER DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Fifth avenue Market House Bonds		$1,000 00
Jos. French, Supt. Water Works		185 00
Fifth Ward Market		10 80
Water Rents, 1870	$1,004 19	
Lawrenceville Special Tax, 1870	33 62	
Old City Special Tax, 1870	237 12	
City Tax, 1870	1,224 79	
Business Tax, 1870	1,385 84	
		3,885 56
Streets per Commissioners		70 12
City Weigh Scales		224 52
Weighing Coal		13 94
Business Tax, 1869	$ 639 50	
Old City Special Tax, 1869	302 09	
Water Rents, 1869	2,024 23	
City Tax, 1869	1,409 55	
Sixteenth Ward Special Tax	46 20	
		4,421 56
Allegheny Wharf		204 24
Monongahela Wharf		514 59
Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor		7,902 25
City Guager		1,344 68
Interest on Deposits		1,951 65
Building Inspector		251 51
Diamond Markets		2,602 51
Vehicle Licenses		42 75
City Engineer, Lot Regulating		273 00
Total		$24,913 50

EXPENSES FOR OCTOBER PAID IN NOVEMBER.

No. 1. Interest	$ 264 08
No. 2. Salaries	2,149 98
No. 3. Printing	259 09
No. 4. Fire Department	5,871 51
No. 5. Police	11,082 31
No. 6. Water Works	4,918 09
No. 7. Streets	5,536 31
No. 9. Diamond Markets	469 31
No. 10. Monongahela Wharf	138 31
No. 11. Allegheny Wharf	128 05
No. 13. Contingent Fund	173 59
No. 14. Board of Health	1,510 05
No. 16. City Property	2,081 00
No. 20. Fifth Ward Markets	25 00
No. 22. Roads	2,370 04
No. 23. Survey	1,200 71
No. 24. Water Extension	22,450 86
No. 25. Water Extension loan int	11,452 00
No. 27. Fifth Ave. Market House	11,982 78
Total	$83,821 91

TREASURY BALANCE.

Balance in Treasury December 1,	$274,294 70
Balance in Sinking Funds,	91,884 91
Total,	$369,179 61

IN DEPOSITORIES.

Iron City National Bank,	$122,792 91
Allegheny National Bank,	121,851 99
National Trust Company,	123,007 42
Total,	$367,652 34

REGULAR MEETING.—The Allegheny County Prison Society will hold their regular monthly meeting this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

Important Report from the President—Earnings for the Year—Comparison with Previous Years—The Chicago Line—Several Locations Proposed—The Great Routes from the West to Tide Water—Election of Directors, &c., &c.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company held their Eighteenth annual meeting, at the office of the company, Grant and Water streets, yesterday morning.

An organization was effected by calling Hon. J. F. Kreps, of West Newton, to the chair, and electing John H. Page, Jr., Secretary.

Eighteenth Annual Report.

The Secretary and Treasurer, John H. Page, Esq., then read the Eighteenth Annual report of the President and Board of Directors, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 5, 1870.

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company:

The following statement of the affairs and proceedings of this Company for the year ending October 31st, 1870, is respectfully submitted. We give for purposes of comparison the receipts and expenditures of the three last years. In making this exhibit it has been deemed best to adhere to the form used from the beginning of the financial history of the Company:

IRON EARNINGS.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
From Passengers	$163,456 43	$166,675 75	$178,832 49
From Freights	337,621 19	430,016 88	467,258 51
From Mails	3,250 00	3,650 00	3,000 00
From Miscellaneous sources	3,888 75	8,576 06	6,493 09
	$508,625 92	$608,918 69	$655,735 11

The earnings are thus $46,817 42 greater than the last year and $147,110 19, greater than 1868.

EXPENSES OF OPERATION.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Conducting Transportation	$ 80,113 16	$ 94,819 75	$101,610 69
Repairs of Motive Power	101,950 34	116,708 03	129,795 26
Maintenance of Cars	28,363 74	36,011 79	31,278 15
Maintenance of Road	100,224 01	137,155 36	187,819 02
General Expenses	15,859 29	16,866 61	19,989 48
	$327,560 55	$401,561 55	$469,887 60
Excess of Receipts	$181,065 37	$207,356 62	$185,848 37

The balance of the earnings for the past fiscal year equals 28½ per cent. You will note that the gross earnings are about 7 68-100 per centum more than the year 1869, and 28 92-100 per cent. more than 1868. The increase is continuous and steady, month by month.

In furtherance of the suggestion made in the last report, your Board has been steadily laboring to improve the condition of the road and equipment, preparing for the influx of business to be expected upon the completion of the line. This will account for the increase of expenditures, the details of which are elsewhere given.

PASSENGERS CARRIED.

The total number of passengers carried all distances was: 1868, 422,739; 1869, 462,124; 1870, 531,011. Amount earned from same: 1868, $163,-456; 1869, $166,676; 1870, $178,832 49—an increase of 68,881 in passengers and $11,681 in receipts therefrom. The increase is principally upon the portion of the line nearest the city, where the fares are lowest.

FREIGHTS.

The total amount of freights carried was as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Tons	398,502	515,879	589,070
Rec.'s therefrom	$337,621 19	$430,016 88	$477,398 62

Being an increase of 61,196 tons, or about 12 per cent., and of $47,311 74; also, about 12 per cent. in money.

The increase of nearly all the staple products and manufactures of the region traversed by your road, has continued. Coal and coke have increased about 15 per cent.; groceries and dry goods about 25 per cent., and whisky about 100 per cent.; live stock over 17 per cent.; manufactured iron at out 50 per cent.

THE EARNINGS

Are apportioned to the different parts of the road as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
To that between Pittsburgh and Port Perry, 10 6-10 miles long	$128,008 48	$142,756 63	$152,938 85
Between Port Perry and Connellsville, 47 8-10 mi's	350,784 18	434,325 09	468,937 44
Fayette County Branch, 12 miles long	29,832 27	31,837 37	33,859 82
Totals	$508,625 92	$608,918 69	$655,735 11

The earnings per mile run by freight and passenger trains have been $1 25.

WORKING EXPENSES.

The number of miles run by passenger and freight trains has been 522,044, and by construction trains 20,659; in all, 542,703. The cost of conducting transportation has been $101,-610 69, or 18.68 per mile run by trains, against 22.39 last year. The maintenance of road bed, bridges and fixtures has been a $187,819 02 an increase of $50,663 66. The cost per mile run is 34½ per cent., as against 37¼ last year. This increase is fully accounted for by your Road Master. He reports having built 2,050 feet of new platforms; 920 feet of new sidings, replaced 45,528 cross ties, and laid 942 tons of sixty-pound rail, with fish bar joints, and made extensive repairs to masonry. A large amount of ballast has also been placed in the Western Division.

The maintenance of motive power, including wages of engineers, firemen, repairs of engines, fuel, oil, &c., &c., has cost $129,795 26, against $116,708 03 last year. It is, however, only 24 cents per mile run, as against 27 43-100 last year.

The above includes thorough repairs to Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15 and 16 engines, details of which are given in the report of the Master of Machinery. No. 5 was entirely rebuilt except cylinder and wheels.

MAINTENANCE OF CARS.

This has cost $31,278 15, as against $36,011 79 last year, being 5 76-100 cents per mile run by trains. Last year it was 8 cents. We have bought during the year engines Nos. 17 and 18 from the Pittsburgh locomotive works, both of which have performed admirably, and fully sustained the reputation of their builders. No. 719 came upon the road in the latter part of October, but was not in use during the year. This is one of the ten agreed to be furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and is a ten wheel engine built at the shops of that company. There has been purchased one new coach from the Jackson & Sharp Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

We have built at our shops twenty-four gondola cars, two stock and three horse cars, seven road trucks and 25 hand cars.

The general expenses of administration, including salaries, legal and miscellaneous, have been $19,989 48, or about 3⅝ cents per mile run by trains. This was $16,866 last year, or about four cents per mile run.

The cost of maintenance and working the road has been $469,887 60, exceeding the previous year by $68,322 63, or about 17 per cent. The cost per mile run has been 86½ cents. Last year it was 94 cents.

The ratio of expenses to the receipts is 71 66-100. The previous year it was 66 per cent.

WORK PERFORMED BY MOTIVE POWER.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Number of miles run by trains	374,548	423,341	542,703
PASSENGERS.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Number carried	422,739	462,124	531,011
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Average distance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over the whole road	68,049	68,2[illegible]	79,[illegible]
FREIGHT.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Tons carried	398,502	515,879	589,070
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Average distance	31 6-10	31 52-100	31 70-100
Tons over the whole road	174,841	226,190	256,072
Carried one mile	12,588,334	16,246,131	18,437,176
Tons passing Eastw'd	22,331	44,831	47,648
Tons passing Westw'd	593	471,048	432,427

ACCIDENTS.

There have been fewer accidents, it is believed, than in any previous year of the Company's history.

At McKeesport, by the carelessness of a person not connected with the road, while unloading a car upon the siding, it was pushed so near the track as to strike the front coach of a passenger train, causing the death of one person who was going to work for one of the contractors on the new line.

LITIGATION.

The suit of the County of Allegheny against this company is still prosecuted. A judgment was obtained against us for some $—. We have obtained a new trial and hope for better results at the next hearing.

BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.

Under this head we mention the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company.

This was chartered to be built from Bridgeport upon your line to Bedford. The rights of way were made to this Company in trust, and a day fixed for the execution of a lease. Your President appeared at the time appointed, fulfilled all conditions, and demanded compliance upon the part of the other Company. Of the thirteen Directors, nine were certainly strongly in favor of the lease.

The President of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad being the attorney for a rival road, used his position to favor their ends. He procured a subscription to the interest of that company but which he pledged himself to withdraw in case of compliance with the required conditions. Instead of withdrawing he made it the ground and argument for refusal to sanction your lease. There were eight members of the Board present, and when the question upon the lease was taken, five voted for it, and the President and one other refused to vote. Then he (the President) in his chair decided thus, to the effect that he was not present. A resort to such paltry quibbling evinces the desperate character of the hostility against your Company. We would add that nine tenths of the holders of the genuine stock desire and expect the lease to this Company. An attempt is to be made to use the doubtful stock to your injury. We have therefore filed a bill, asking an injunction and this matter will come to be heard about the 3d of January.

BRANCHES.

The Bellevernon branch now promises success. The stock will certainly be secured and the line completed during the coming year. It will reach your road in the neighborhood of West Newton. If it should be extended a distance of twenty miles to Washington, Pa., it will open a new and favorable line to the West.

The Mt. Pleasant and Bradford branch will be completed by the 1st of January, and it is expected a lease will be executed by the same time.

An extension of the Uniontown branch toward the West Virginia State line is projected, and the parties who have recently purchased the Fair Chance Iron Works have arranged for the immediate construction of about five miles.

The Somerset branch is under contract and progressing slowly. This is also to be worked under a lease.

The Bedford branch is under contract to be completed by July of next year. The circumstances connected with it are elsewhere detailed.

THE CHICAGO LINE.

The right of way in Pennsylvania for this extension is being rapidly obtained. The recent visit of President Garrett to Pittsburgh and thence West, has given impulse and steadiness to this work, and his assurances of the readiness of the Baltimore and Ohio Road to co-operate imparts strength to the financial character of the enterprise.

The action of the Chicago Board of Trade evinces the highest appreciation of the plain but striking truths presented.

A shorter and cheaper line from the lakes to the tide water has long been imperatively demanded. Now, however, is first shown a route from Chicago, the entrepot of the grain trade—the center of lake and railway traffic—passing through Pittsburgh, the head of river navigation, and the most important, if not the largest manufacturing city on the continent, cutting off all great angles, taking advantage of the peculiar trade of the Atlantic coast, and reaching the ocean at the wharves of the second commercial city of the country, being the shortest in actual distance, and much the most favorable in point of grades

To this line is already assured the aid of vast railway influences. It will receive tribute from Lake, River and Ocean. It will peculiarly combine agriculture, manufactures and commerce in its traffic, and be sustained by the wealth and organized power of the three great cities of Chicago, Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

LOCATION.

The location through Ohio has not been determined, as there are several routes fulfilling all the required conditions, and each is anxiously pressed upon this and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Beginning at about the point of contact with the State line, one passes through the great iron region around Youngstown, thence through Akron and westward; a second through Salem to Akron, and thence westward; a third through Alliance; a fourth through Canton, and a fifth through New Lisbon, Belleville and Kenton.

These are each being properly mapped and the statistics arranged, and will soon be placed before the Executive Committees.

Upon the adoption of one of them, the work, it is hoped, will be at once undertaken and energetically pressed to completion.

The amount of local subscriptions upon some of these lines is very large.

THE FINANCES.

In the Treasurer's statement the floating debt is $1,550,213 18.

The amount is composed of the following items:

Balance in favor of B. & O. R. R. Co., being so much on account of their subscription of $1,000,000, bought bonds not yet delivered	$ 739,923 22
Amount of October estimate to contractors	187,484 97
Part of balances to contractors, being the retained 2 per cent. from previous estimates	288,196 91
Remainder of retained 2 per cent. being in shape of acceptances and indorsed in bills payable	67,000 00
Floating debt	267,288 74
Total	$1,550,213 18

The item marked "floating debt" is to be reduced by valuable and available assets to about $130,000. This amount is large, but has been incurred by the new and expensive work upon the older part of the road, necessary, and heretofore decided to be done, in view of the increased traffic, to be expected upon the opening of the line to Cumberland.

CONSTRUCTION.

The total amount of the bonds of the four million loan, which had been sold and delivered up to October 31, had been $1,225,000 00.

These at ninety per cent amount to	$1,102,500 00	
Add amount of interest collected	15,119 75	
Interest on account	28,841 74	
		$1,146,461 49
The total amount of work done upon new line, as per estimate, up to October 31st	$2,383,894 91	
Add interest coupons paid	63,379 29	
Add payments for right of way, engineering, &c	19,339 83	
	$2,457,315 23	
Deduct October estimate, unpaid	$164,812 54	
Deduct 20 per cent. reservation	381,351 05	
		546,163 69
		$1,911,151 68
Proceeds of bonds and accrued interest	$1,139,629 51	
Amount drawn from Baltimore and Ohio Road on account of one million subscription	759,923 22	
Remainder held by Pitt. and Connellsville Company and not yet drawn from construction fund	11,601 93	$1,911,151 68

THE WORK ON THE EXTENSION.

The report of the Chief Engineer will give minute details of the progress of the work of construction east of Connellsville. Track laying has commenced at both ends of the line, and is progressing as rapidly as can be expected, and we confidently expect to lay the last rail during the month of January.

The bridges will be entirely of iron and upon the most beautiful and substantial masonry. The track is being laid on ten inches of broken stone and ballast filled between the ties. The most approved forms of joint splices will be used, and every other precaution used to secure perfect safety in transportation.

PERSONAL.

During the year we have lost two of the most valuable and efficient members of the Board; Mr. Benjaman DeFord and Mr. John Fleming, the former connected with the road almost from its commencement and birth, earnest, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the directory.

It is fitting here to make honorable mention of Mr. Peter Mevers, who has died during the past year. He was a member of the First Board, and had continued through the entire history of the company, its active and consistent friend.

CONCLUSION.

It is proper and fitting that I should mention the unwavering zeal which has characterized the friendship of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His visit to Pittsburgh and the west was largely in the interest of this Company, and his influence has secured in a great measure the large financial aid rendered by that Company and the citizens of Baltimore.

To the City Councils of Pittsburgh tribute should be rendered for the liberal policy manifested in their grant of depot facilities upon the wharf. The wisdom and prudence of this grant will be apparent when it is considered that so large a number of citizens are accommodated with ready access to the trains without inconvenience to the business of the city. Last year we carried an average of over 1,500 people for each of the 365 days of the year. Affording traveling facilities to such numbers will increase the travel and react upon the business of the city. It must be remembered that this road is peculiarly tributary to the commerce of Pittsburgh. The material of its transportation affects directly all the labor. It is not necessary that I elaborate this subject. The almost perfect unanimity of the councils has manifested the carefulness of its consideration.

The thanks of the Board are due to the officers of the Company for their efficient and zealous co-operation with each other during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. HUGHART, President.

The Chief Engineer's report to the President, of transactions in his department, was also read, when upon motion they were received and an order made to have one hundred copies printed.

G. I. B. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, read the report of that committee, certifying to the correctness of the Treasurer's books and papers as verified by their examination.

On motion, it was resolved to proceed to the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Mr. John Guffey, of Guffey's Station, was chosen Judge, and Messrs. Charles Donnelly and F. W. McClure, Tellers, to conduct the election.

The Secretary read a communication from his Honor the Mayor of Baltimore, nominating Messrs. W. H. Perkins, Israel Cohen and Hazeltine G. Vickery, the present Directors upon the part of the city of Baltimore, to serve during the ensuing year. The communication was accepted and filed.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At the close of the balloting, the following gentlemen were declared elected, having received the majority of the votes cast:

- Wm. Oden Hughart, Pittsburgh;
- G. I. B. Fetterman, Pittsburgh;
- Wm. Phillips, Pittsburgh;
- Wm. Baldwin, Pittsburgh;
- Wm. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh;
- Cyrus P. Markle, West Newton;
- Cyrus Meyers, Somerset;
- Johns Hopkins, Baltimore;
- Wm. H. Perkins, Baltimore;
- Israel Cohen, Baltimore;
- Hazeltine G. Vickery, Baltimore;
- Hugh Sisson, Baltimore.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THE OFFICERS RE ELECTED.

The Board immediately met and organized by re-electing the old Board officers. They are as follows:

- President—W. O. Hughart.
- Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Page, Jr.
- Chief Engineer—B. H. Latrobe.
- Solicitor—Geo. Shiras, Jr.
- Master of Transportation—D. D. Angill.
- Master of Machinery—D. P. Rannie.
- Master of Road—F. W. Smith.
- General Agent and Paymaster—W. B. Stout.

The Board then adjourned.

THE STORM SIGNALS.

Letter from General Myer, Chief Signal Officer.

George H. Thurston, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, yesterday received a letter from General Myer, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, in which he states that his attention has been attracted, by articles in the newspapers, to the fact that the number of meteorological reports now received at Pittsburg for publication, is not sufficient for the wants and importance of the city, and adds: "I have the honor to inform you that, in full recognition of the paucity of the reports referred to, efforts have for some time past been made to perfect arrangements with the telegraph companies in order to correct this deficiency, and at this date it is only hesitation or delay on the part of those companies that prevents the immediate execution of plans which will secure ample reports to your city, and which it is hoped will not much longer be delayed."

Death of Capt. W. B. Cook.

Many of our citizens will regret to learn of the death of Captain W. B. Cook, which occurred on Saturday last, at the residence of his sister in Camden, Illinois. Captain Cook was a member of the Pittsburgh bar, and a young man of decided ability. He served honorably in the war against rebellion, and after his return became a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was an active worker in the Republican party. He took a conspicuous part in the project for the erection of the Soldiers' Monument, and was a member of the Association organized for that purpose. His name was freely canvassed in connection with the office of District Attorney, but failing health compelled him to give up active work and lay aside political aspirations. His disease was consumption, and he visited the West in the hope that his malady might yield to treatment. The news of his death was received in the city yesterday.

A Card.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A communication appeared in your paper of Monday morning, which Mr. Cochran thinks places me in a position antagonistic to him. The facts are these: Mr. Barton called on me to know the amount of interest paid by the banks holding the city funds. I gave it to him as I would to any member of Council, or citizen, requesting the same. I did not know, nor did I ask, what use was to be made of it. If it is intended as a thrust at the City Treasurer, (and he thinks it is,) I am certainly not a party to it. While Mr. Cochran and I may differ in some matters pertaining to the business of the city, our relations with each other have always been of the most friendly character.

R. J. MCGOWAN.

Pittsburgh, December 5, 1870.

A Declination.

Having learned that an Independent ticket has been gotten up in the Seventh ward, with my name on it, I take this opportunity to repudiate the whole matter and declare my intention to support the whole Republican ticket as nominated.

GEO. F. MORGAN.

IN TROUBLE.—Henry Schmale borrowed eighteen dollars from a man named Charles Carstens, promising to return it in a few days, as he had plenty of money due him. As the money was not forthcoming at the time specified, nor a month afterwards, Carstens made information before Alderman Koenig against Schmale for false pretences, having reason to believe that no person is indebted to him. The accused was arrested and, in default of bail, committed to jail for Court. Schmale was also charged with adultery before the same magistrate and was committed also on this charge for trial.

DISORDERLY.—Susan and George Nunberger, residing on Forty-third street, acted in a disorderly manner on the street, when one of the neighbors, Peter Gordan, preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against them before Deputy Mayor Nichols, who issued a warrant for their arrest.

ALLEGED DESERTION.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Deputy Mayor Nichols for the arrest of Jacob Steiler, charged on oath of his wife, Rosanna Steiler, with desertion.

THE DEATH OF MRS. MIRSBACH.

Alleged Murder by Poison—Her Husband Suspected—Coroner's Investigation.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we noticed the sudden death of Mrs. Mirsbach, residing with her husband, Richard Mirsbach, on Thirty-eighth street, Fifteenth ward. Coroner West yesterday morning empaneled a jury, and on proceeding to the house, examined a number of witnesses.

Richard Mirsbach, the husband, testified that he was forty-seven years of age; that his wife had been sick, off and on, for six or seven months; that she was well six or seven years ago, but took sick and got lame in her left leg and side. He went on to state that his wife had been living at Lancaster, with his brother, for nearly a year and returned home two weeks ago. Her whole left side was cold and swollen when she came back, and she could not fasten her own dress on account of her crippled condition. He admitted that they had quarreled frequently, and had a fight the evening after she returned. She threw on frequently Sunday, and died at three o'clock in the afternoon. She was well on Saturday. At six o'clock Sunday morning she said to him "Let me see your face;" she then took fits and died in the afternoon. He said that she often beat him, broke broom sticks over him, threatened him with a knife, etc., and that he never struck her except in self defense. They have six children.

Elizabeth Sturgeon, a daughter, testified that her parents always quarreled about religion, the mother being a Catholic and the father a Lutheran. He had threatened to kill her frequently. The father drank. The mother was afraid her paralysis had been caused by something administered by her husband.

Benjamin Watson testified that he lived near Mirsbach's; the woman was much better on Saturday than she had been; Sunday morning he came and told witness she was dying; he went over and found her frothing at the mouth and her breast heaving very much; a doctor was called, but he said the woman would die; the parties quarreled frequently, and witness heard him say he could do better if she was taken away.

Dr. C. J. Roemer testified to having been called by Mirsbach to see his wife; found her suffering from cramps, nearly like fits, with stuff like phlegm oozing from her mouth and ears, showing symptoms of arsenic. After she died, Mirsbach asked for a certificate to bury her.

Dr. James Robinson testified that the woman had the appearance of having died from arsenic, but death might have been caused naturally. Neither doctor prescribed, as she was dying when they saw her.

The inquest was then adjourned until Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock, and in the meantime Dr. Robinson will make a post mortem examination. Mirsbach will probably be placed under arrest.

MIXED UP ACCOUNTS.

How the Eleventh Ward Bounty Business was Managed—Report of Auditors Appointed by the Court—$30,000 not Satisfactorily Accounted for.

For years past there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the tax payers of the Eleventh (old Seventh) ward, growing out of the unsatisfactory manner in which the bounty accounts of the ward had been kept. When the calls for men were made, and it became necessary to enforce the draft, an arrangement was made whereby the citizens of the Eleventh ward agreed to furnish the means to pay bounty for one half the quota, and the School Directors were to provide for the other half. Neither party kept regular accounts, and when the books came to be examined they could not be settled with any degree of satisfaction.

Some time since, a petition signed by citizens of the ward was presented to the Court, asking for the appointment of auditors to settle the accounts, as provided in the act of Assembly. The Court appointed Messrs. Michael Hanrahan, John A. Prince and Geo. R. Duncan, with power to examine persons and papers. Having examined all the bounty affairs of the School Board, and of the ward generally, they made up a report, which was presented in court yesterday and ordered to be filed. They state that the bounty business "was managed in an irregular, careless and unsatisfactory manner, so much so that it is impossible to determine how much of the money raised by the ward, or by the School Board for bounties was used for that purpose." No regular accounts were kept by any one—not even the Treasurer!

The report further states: "The School Board, as far as could be ascertained, received $38,-145 24; and paid out $8,127 16—leaving a balance of $30,018 08 *not satisfactorily accounted for.*" The Board claimed credits, in addition to the above, amounting to $3,890, which were not allowed, for reasons set forth in the report. The satisfaction sought by the petitioners cannot be obtained, for the reason that no regular accounts of the money collected and expended for bounties was kept by any one having the handling of it!"

This is certainly a very strange state of affairs. Thirty thousand dollars not satisfactorily accounted for, and no one to be held responsible! Well, it may be some consolation for the people of the ward to know even that fact. If they cannot get the satisfaction sought, they can exercise the constitutional right to grumble about the missing $30,000.

NANCY FRIEL.

How a Daughter with a Broken Skull is Being Nursed.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we stated how old Patrick Friel had crushed in the skull of his daughter Nancy with a bar of iron, while drunk. The young woman is not receiving good treatment at the hands of her mother, who has since been very unkind and abusive, because she fears the husband may suffer punishment for his cruelty. She is very anxious for his release, and abuses her daughter for not leaving home, so as not to provoke the father's wrath. During yesterday forenoon a younger daughter contributed a little money to be expended for her sister's benefit. This money the mother used for whisky, instead of getting suitable food for the unfortunate daughter. Partaking too freely of the whisky, the old lady became turbulent, and kept up a continual tirade to the detriment of the suffering daughter. The normal condition of the Friel family is war; consequently the old lady bemoans the absence of her husband, and longs for his return to the belligerent fireside.

Temperance Meeting To-night.

The Young Men's Christian Temperance Association of Pittsburgh hold its regular weekly meeting at half past seven o'clock to-night, in the hall of the "Home," Duquesne way. This society has been the means of reclaiming a great number of persons from drunkenness, and restoring them to respectability and usefulness. Its meetings are free, and visitors are not troubled with requests for contributions. The meeting to-night will be addressed by several capable and entertaining speakers, interspersed with music and singing. Our citizens are cordially invited to be present.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of Record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, Friday December 2:

C. Berringer to George Zostman et al., June 7, 1870; lot 20 by 200 feet on Centre avenue at Glendale, in Chio township ... $[illegible]

Wm. Nobert to Simson Horner, November 1, 1870; lot 60 feet on Water street, in Elizabeth, with buildings ... $[illegible]

Abraham Bollinger to John Powell et al., March 17, 1870; lot 24 by 90 feet on Ledlie street, Allegheny, with buildings ... $1,200

Saml P. Nalor to B. Wirschel, September 1, 1870; lot 16 in plan of lots laid out by F. Weisenberger, 12th ward, Pittsburgh ... $[illegible]

John Rotters et al. to Hugh Russell, May 5, 1870; 1 acre of land in Elizabeth township ... $[illegible]

Richard Speddle to Wm. Radiff, October 1, 1870; lot 15 in block B, Centreville, with buildings ... $1,100

Thomas Sarkey to James McRoberts, November 28, 1870; lot 24 by 120 feet, on Carson street, East Birmingham ... $[illegible]

John Gruber to James McKay, November 28, 1870; lot No. 1 in plan of lots laid out by John Grazier, Wilkinson township, with buildings ... $[illegible]

Joseph Stezer to Fred. H. Myers, November 14, 1870; lot 20 by 80 feet, on Penn street, 18th Ward, with buildings ... $[illegible]

SATURDAY, December 3, 1870.

Christiana Baker to Christian Garling, December 1, 1870; 20 by 100 feet on Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth Ward, Pittsburgh ... $[illegible]

Albert H. Slater to Mary E. Donley, January 18, 1870; 32 by 80 feet on Maple street, borough of Sharpsburg ... $[illegible]

James Gregg to Henry Peckman, September 1, 1870; 5 acres 142 5-10 perches land, in village of Greenoak, Elizabeth township ... $[illegible]

B. S. Fleming to Frost Duerthal, July 8, 1870; 5 acres 96 perches of land, in village of Greenoak ... $[illegible]

John W. Wallace to Henry Sessler, April 2, 1869; 84 acres 1 8-10 perches of land, Snowden township, with building ... $[illegible]

Wm. S. McKee to Wm. C. Armbrough, November 26, 1870; 40 feet 8 inches on Fourteenth street, borough of Birmingham, with buildings ... $[illegible]

Christian Siebert to Charles F. Harrose, October 21, 1870; lot No. 14, in plan of lots of John Woodsides, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh ... $[illegible]

James R. Faris to Gotlieb Ludwig, November 14, 1870; 2 acres, 1 rood and 8 perches of land, in Kilbuck township ... $[illegible]

Jacob L. Snyder to John A. Wherry, November 4, 1870; 24x120 feet on Amelia street, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings ... $1,250

Jacob W. Danner to Augustine Mausch, May 19, 1870; 25x69 feet on Fayette street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City ... $[illegible]

Jacob Schlasel to Conrad Lotz, December 3, 1870; 28 feet 3 inches by 42 feet on Roberts street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh ... $2,500

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The bad weather had no very marked effect on the attendance at the Opera House last night, the audience being very large. The attractions of "Fritz" are too great for people to allow such trifles as a rain and wind storm to interfere with their seeing it. It was as pleasing as ever, and as well received. "Fritz" will be repeated to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The popular military drama of "The Drummer Boy" began a week's performance here last night to a crowded house. It is presented quite as well as on any previous occasion, and has lost none of its attractiveness. Most of the characters are cast quite effectively, but the *Frank Rutledge* of Mr. Leo S. Smith and the *Mrs. Howard* of Miss Bella Scott, exhibited particular ability. The "reds" were in their glory, and indeed a little too much so, and it would please the better part of the audience if unnecessary whistlings, hissings and shoutings were prevented.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—To be sure this theater was crowded, and Manager Aims is happy in knowing that all his new people are already public favorites. Brown and Sandford do some novel and excellent gymnastic acts, M'lle Rigl won more applause than a *danseuse* generally does at this house, Lorado's juggling is out of the ordinary run, Slaay, in his song and and dance, and Kuon in his "Dutch Lyrics," were excessively encored, while "Barney's Courtship," by Mr Rollins and Miss Wren, displays really attractive acting and singing. Besides all this Peady and the old favorites are good as ever.

CITY HALL.—It has seemed wrong to stop the Fair in behalf of the Pennsylvania avenue M. E. Church in its full tide of success, so the managers have wisely determined to continue it three nights longer. Still it will positively end with Wednesday night, and until that time the voting will go ahead for the various candidates, and all the attractions will be there to please attendants.

LIBRARY HALL.—The Theodore Thomas Orchestra will appear in this beautiful room to-morrow night, and the way seats have sold indicates that a large and brilliant assembly will greet them. So choice is the reputation of this organization that we have only to remind Pittsburgh people of their coming to secure for them here even a better reception than in any other place they have appeared. Miss Mehlig, the pianist accompanying them, is a great artist, whom to hear would be a treat in itself.

SOUTH SIDE.

TEN DAYS.—Justice Salisbury yesterday allotted James Standt a term of ten days in jail for vagrancy.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—Frank Burkhardt, charged by officer McCurry with disorderly conduct, has been held for a hearing by Justice Kreban.

FINED.—George P. Schlagel was fined for disorderly conduct, on oath of Anna Meyer, by Justice Kreban.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—James Lowry was before Justice Salisbury yesterday for assault with intent to kill on oath of James Smith. Sunday evening, Lowry met Smith on Carson street and without a word drew a revolver and snapped it in his face. It failed to go off, and Smith seizing his assailant handed him over to the police. He was held for a hearing.

SHARPSBURG.

Improvements in the Borough—The Union Centenary M. E. Church

Sharpsburg is one of our most flourishing suburban boroughs, and has lately made rapid strides in the way of grading and paving improvements, which has been followed by the erection of many substantial business houses and private dwellings.

The Union Centenary M. E. Church is nearly completed, and is an ornament as well as a credit to the people. The Young Men's Lecture Association, connected with this church, recently furnished the following course of lectures for the entertainment of the public: First lecture by D. D. Dempsey; subject, "Secret Societies," which was full of merit. The second, by Miss M. Hindman, A. M., President of Allegheny County Woman Suffrage Association; subject, "Women of the Republic," which was delivered in a graceful and impressive manner. From the facts and figures adduced to the large and select audience it was evident that she had well studied her subject. We venture that no audience will be disappointed in any lecture that she undertakes to deliver. She is a thorough scholar and Christian. The last lecture was delivered by Rev. E. M. Wood, A. M., pastor of the church, upon the subject, "Origin, History and Mission of Music." This was well nigh an exhaustive treatment of the subject. It abounded in the most thrilling incidents, showing the influence of sacred and secular music. Instruction and delight are the effects of the lectures. These things are evidences of a live church led by a live pastor.

Ærated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all Grocers. TTHS

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold,

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Ærated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all Grocers. TTHS

The Mania for Ladies' Furs—The Great Rush at William Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood Street—Fine Display of Elegant Goods—15 to 25 Per Cent. Less than Elsewhere.

We passed the spacious and elegant store of Messrs. William Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, yesterday morning, and although at the early hour of nine o'clock, it was densely crowded with customers examining the magnificent stock of ladies' and misses' furs. For the last few years the fashion of wearing furs during the winter months has been steadily growing more popular, until it has become universal, and it is now conceded that whatever other valuable articles of dress a lady may possess now-a-days she cannot be considered well dressed unless she has a set of furs.

There were never greater inducements offered in this line than those afforded by the great representative house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street. Always up to the times, the senior member of the firm, who is one of the most experienced dealers and best judges of the article in the country, has given his personal attention to the selection of the fur stock, which has been obtained from the largest and best manufactories in the country, or made to order for the special trade of this popular house. The choicest and most stylish sets of furs ever seen in this city are now on exhibition at their salesrooms, and are being sold at 15 to 25 per cent. less than they can be sold by any other house in this vicinity. The well known character of Wm. Fleming & Co. for courtesy and strict reliability, and the fact that they are selling these fine and durable goods at from $5 to $25 a set less than other houses, has given them almost a monopoly in this branch of the business. Having a larger stock than other houses, and consequently a greater variety of goods, customers have a better chance for selection than at any other place. We would remind our readers that these goods are going very fast, and it would be well to call at once and make their selections before the stock has been culled over and the choicest articles picked out.

Golden Wedding Rye Whisky.

This popular brand of pure liquor, distilled by Jos S. Finch & Co., is gotten up with great care, being designed as an effectual remedial agent in many cases.

Overcoats and Dress and Business Suits.

Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, have just received a large stock of overcostings and dress goods, to which they invite the special attention of their customers and the public generally. These goods are from the best manufacturers, and will be made up to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, at the most reasonable prices. Purchasers can find at this establishment a large assortment of the best grades of ready made clothing, which are offered at the lowest prices, considering the quality of the goods. Also, a large stock of goods suitable for boys' wear, and every variety of gents' and youths' furnishing goods.

Try Abel's

Prize medal Hair Oils. TTHS

The Same Always.

The superior quality of the *Golden Wedding Rye Whisky*, distilled by Jos. S. Finch & Co., don't change, the same care being always exercised in its distillation.

Have You?

Have you examined the handsome stock of ready-made clothing at the fashionable establishment of Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue? If you have not, call in, and you will be gladly welcomed, whether you purchase or not. Dress suits, business suits, overcoats, boys and youths' clothing, and furnishing goods of every description, are sold at the lowest rates. There is but *one price* for each article, and all customers are treated exactly alike in every respect. No "cheap" articles are kept for mere claptrap, but everything is warranted good and sold for its lowest cash price.

Like "Quaker Guns."

Artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gift to fail you. TTHS

A Delightful Hair Dressing for Ladies.

Abel's Floral, Golden Crescent and Bay Rum Hair Oils. TTHS

"Spalding's Glue"

Mends headless Dolls and broken Cradles. TTHS

No Person of Taste

Would desire to furnish his table with cheap, or second rate queensware; much less would we wish to purchase the ordinary plated ware of the "bogus" order. In buying this class of goods, it is the best economy to go to a reliable house, and pay a fair price for a really good article, such as can always be had at the extensive warehouse of R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

$20,000

Can be had on good mortgages by calling on W. E. Tustin, 87 Grant street.

The Finest Assortment of Queensware in the City,

Without any exception, is to be found at the old and reliable queensware house of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street. No firm in the city has, or can have, better facilities for importing, and no firm can exhibit a finer grade of goods for the same money, than can be had at this long-established house. No "second" quality is offered to customers, because all articles sold are warranted sound and perfect in every respect.

Bear this in Mind.

The place to buy all genuine drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumeries, fine toilet soaps, &c., &c., at lowest possible prices, is at Joseph Fleming's, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Mantel Ornaments.

There is no greater mistake made than in purchasing cheap articles of base material and indifferent workmanship, for mantel ornaments. It is just as ridiculous as to throw money away on pinchbeck jewelry. The eye soon tires of both, whereas a really elegant ornament, of genuine material and skillful finish, is admired through life, and becomes more valuable with age. Such is the character of the ornaments to be had at Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

W. D. Dailey & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, No. 34 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,

LIVERY, SALE

AND

COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sale Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE INSURANCE STOCKS, NATIONAL TRUST CO.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 6, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

- 37 shares Boatmen's Insurance Co;
- 7 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co;
- 5 shares Peoples' Insurance Co;
- 10 shares Pittsburgh Insurance Co;
- 10 shares Allegheny Insurance Co;
- 20 shares National Trust Co;
- 25 shares Mechanics' National Bank;
- 25 shares Exchange National Bank.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

NATIONAL BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, December 6th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

- 35 shares Exchange National Bank;
- 20 shares Allegheny National Bank;
- 17 shares Boatmen's Insurance Co.;
- 7 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned under the Firm of ROGERS & NELLIS and NELLIS & ROGERS, were dissolved on the 3d day of December, 1870 by mutual consent. All debts owing to the same are to be received, and all demands against them are to be paid by the firm of A. J. NELLIS & CO.

LUMAN ROGERS.
A. J. NELLIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the interest of Mr. L. ROGERS in the late firm as above, and having succeeded the late business of D. R. ROGERS & SON, are prepared to manufacture Harpoon Horse Hay Forks and Fixtures, Cultivator Teeth and all kinds of Agricultural Steels and Irons, at corner of Isabella street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.

A. J. NELLIS & CO.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

Is the *LARGEST, BEST* and *CHEAPEST STOVE* made in this city. For sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city, Pa.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—

THE BEST BRANDS OF
WINES, LIQUORS,

SPARKLING GOLDEN EAGLE, ISABELLA and BRITISH CHAMPAGNES, &c. at the Lowest Rates. Leave your orders at

E. H. LUEBBERS, No. 16 Clark street.

And they will meet with prompt attention.

COREY & CO. ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER by the car load, by either the Pennsylvania Central or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, their superior articles of

Gas, Blacksmithing and Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack.

Office, Braddock's Fields, or 320 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.